

Jerusalem Post
es
THE
PTIANS

THE JERUSALEM POST

Carter Visit special 16-page edition **

IL7.00 (inc. Vat)

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1978 • ADAR 12, 5739 • RABBI THANI 11, 1399 • VOL. XLIX, No. 14567

U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Israel last night for what observers expect will be the final leg of the 16-month peace process between Israel and Egypt. In three days of crucial talks here, which began within an hour of his arrival in Israel, the president will try to bridge the gap which he

admitted last night still remains. He intimated that final success was now up to Israel. It seems the two stubborn issues still outstanding concern the supply of oil to Israel from the Sinai fields and the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt after the agreement is signed.

Carter will extend stay if necessary

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Officials in President Carter's party had strict orders not to talk at the King David Hotel last night that the president would agree to extend his stay in Israel if he felt that the negotiations were not progressing satisfactorily. American sources said that Carter had raised new demands in the conversations, but "we have the impression that these new demands could be manageable, as long as you Israelis are sensible."

American sources noted that Carter was plainly under increasing pressure from other Arab leaders of the Israeli cabinet. Carter's stay in Israel last night was the longest since he had the honor of being invited to the White House by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Carter's stay in Israel last night was the longest since he had the honor of being invited to the White House by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

meeting of the full cabinet has been scheduled for today or tomorrow, although ministers believe such a meeting is quite likely.

While Begin and Carter and their wives had a private dinner at the premier's Rehavia residence, senior officials from the president's party and their Israeli counterparts had dinner and exchanged views at the King David Hotel.

Carter's after-dinner talk with Begin went on until after midnight and no one from the American party was prepared to make any comment on the state of the peace talks until the outcome of the talk between the U.S. president and the Israeli prime minister was known.

Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir said after the dinner at the King David Hotel that the cabinet may have to meet today or tomorrow to take a decision on Egypt's counter-proposals. He said it was difficult to assess from the few points the Israeli ministers had heard from their American opposite numbers to what extent these proposals deviate from the American compromise which Israel has accepted.

Carter says peace within reach, hints agreement up to Israel



U.S. President Jimmy Carter and wife Rosalynn, escorted by Israeli chief of protocol Behavam Amir, emerge from Air Force One on arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport last night. (IPPA)

Starts talks with Begin

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WITH THE CARTER PARTY

U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived in Israel last night after three days of talks in Egypt, amid growing indications that the long-delayed Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty negotiations may at last be on the verge of a successful conclusion. But the president suggested that the fate of the treaty was now in Israeli hands. Carter went straight from the airport to Premier Menachem Begin's home for dinner, followed by private talks which lasted until 12:30 a.m., well beyond the allotted time.

Begin told reporters after that meeting, "It was a great honor to my wife and myself to host the president of the U.S. Jimmy Carter and Mrs. Carter at our home for dinner. After dinner, the president and I had our first discussion in the wake of his discussions in Cairo with President Sadat and his advisers. Tomorrow we shall continue our discussions in the framework of the two delegations: the president, secretary of state, secretary of defense, other advisers to the president, and the Ministerial Defence Committee of Israel, at 11 o'clock. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, and good night."

President Carter made no comment. "I have good reason to hope that the goal can now be reached," Carter said in an arrival statement at Ben-Gurion Airport. "But, of course, the ultimate choices lie where they always have — with the representatives of the people who have suffered directly from so many years of destruction and bloodshed. I look forward to completing the urgent business at hand."

President Carter and Prime Minister Begin opened their first round of informal discussions last night during a private dinner at the prime minister's residence here.

Earlier in the day in Cairo, American and Egyptian officials were reluctant to predict success in advance of Carter's discussions with the prime minister. The carefully manipulated public posture was merely one of hope.

Both Carter and Sadat spoke of progress in the talks, adding, however, that "difficult issues" remain unresolved. "I am hopeful that the differences which still remain can be resolved," Carter said.

The Americans believe that these differences can be overcome largely because the Egyptians apparently have agreed to go along with the three latest U.S. proposals submitted to Begin by Carter in Washington last week and later endorsed by the Israeli cabinet.

Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said that linkage between a peace treaty and talks on the Palestinian question was "not that much" of a problem after the talks.

What continues to worry the Americans, according to well-placed sources, is the fact that no solution has yet been found to the delicate matters involving the timing of the exchange of ambassadors between Israel and Egypt and the future supply of Sinai oil to Israel following the Israeli withdrawal.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Warmer welcome for Carter in Jerusalem

ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Cannon thundered again last night and the crowds lined the same packed streets — but U.S. President Jimmy Carter's arrival in Jerusalem was marked by a sobriety that contrasted strikingly with the rias which surrounded Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to the city 18 months ago.

As a result, 2,000 persons were on hand in front of the central bus station when the presidential convoy arrived in Jerusalem at 9:30 p.m. A local nationalist faction that instigates at every major event in Jerusalem was positioned and vocal — its slogan of "Carter go home" picked up the public-address system.

"Peace Now" movement, in keeping with its pledge not to abandon the "right," held up

"Peace Now" stickers in Hebrew. The majority of the crowd, however, reacted with either polite applause or detached curiosity.

Mayor Teddy Kollek greeted the president when he emerged from his car at the plaza opposite the bus station together with President Navon and Prime Minister Begin. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis called Kollek last week to ask that there be no microphone which would require Carter to make a speech at the ceremony. There was apparent American concern that Carter might somehow be embroiled in the question of sovereignty over united Jerusalem. Kollek assured Lewis there would be no speeches, but a point about united Jerusalem was made by the Arab mukhtars and eastern church leaders in their distinctive dress who were seated in the

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Fanfare at airport

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Without divulging details of his talks in Egypt, U.S. President Jimmy Carter last night said upon his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport that the final word was with the Israeli people, who had already taken some very tough decisions.

Speaking at the official welcoming ceremony, the American president said the Egyptian people fully sought peace, and what was demanded now of Israel "is more than logic and reason; what is demanded is faith."

(Full text, page 2)

He was responding to President Yitzhak Navon, who had advised him that Israel was making enormous sacrifices for peace, including withdrawal from an area three times its size. "These concessions are more than irrevocable. You must understand our concern that any peace treaty we should sign will ensure

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Begin now accepts Gaza-first autonomy

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Menachem Begin has accepted for the first time the idea of implementing the Palestinian autonomy in Gaza as a first stage, and only later in the West Bank. Begin indicated his acceptance of the idea to U.S. President Jimmy Carter during their talks in Washington last weekend.

A high Israeli source told The Jerusalem Post that the premier had secured the cabinet's approval-in-principle for his acceptance of the idea before he left for Washington.

The Gaza-first idea was originally advanced by President Anwar Sadat at the end of last year. The Egyptians believed it would help resolve the intractable issue of "linkage" between the Egypt-Israel peace treaty and the projected Palestinian autonomy.

Premier Begin's rejection of the notion hitherto was one of the reasons why it was not pursued more energetically by either Egypt or the U.S.

The first signs of a shift in the Israeli stand came at the "Camp David II" foreign ministers' conference a fortnight ago. Israel's Moshe Dayan left his Egyptian and American interlocutors with the distinct impression that Israel would be more responsive to the idea if it were taken up again. For Egypt, Premier and Foreign Minister Mustapha Khalil made it clear at "Camp David II" that Egypt did still see the Gaza-

first concept as a useful solution for the "linkage" problem.

Last night, policymakers in Jerusalem were waiting to learn whether, and to what extent, the Gaza-first concept had figured in President Carter's talks in Cairo.

The new American proposal on the "linkage side-letter" — one of the three U.S. proposals Begin accepted in Washington last Sunday, and which paved the way for the presidential visit — did not deal with the formulation of the entire letter, but only with the specific issue of the "target date."

The U.S. proposal calls for the 12-month "target date" to be applied to the end of negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the creation of

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Ghali: Egypt will aid attacked Arabs

PARIS (Reuters). — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said in an interview published Friday that Egypt would intervene militarily in the case of aggression against an Arab state, even if his country and Israel concluded a peace treaty.

The minister, interviewed in Cairo by the French weekly magazine "L'Express," said there could only be peace if it was worldwide.

Asked if Egypt would step in militarily in the event of war between Syria and Israel, he said, "If there is aggression against an Arab state, we will go to the aid of the state which is attacked."

In current peace negotiations, he stressed the importance of the human element in talks at Camp David, in Cairo and Jerusalem. "I would never have believed that the human element was so important. Personal contact, intimate persuasion, on one side and on the other, have an enormous influence," he said.

Terrorists killed after crossing Jordan

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

At least four terrorists were killed in a pre-dawn clash in the Jordanian desert yesterday morning, some 15 before the arrival in Israel of President Jimmy Carter.

Four, all members of the little-known Popular Struggle Front based in the West Bank, were shot after having set out from the West Bank in the day.

There were no Israeli casualties. A clash followed repeated warnings from security authorities that could expect a steep rise in the

number of terror incidents during the intensification of the peace process brought by Carter's visit. The army spokesman yesterday reiterated his earlier warnings and appealed to the public to look out for suspicious objects and report them immediately.

The clash also followed a public announcement on Thursday night by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman that the military had stepped up its state of alert to especially high levels for the visit.

Yesterday's clash occurred at 3:30 a.m. in the Jordanian desert.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

Mr. President,
Peace is the Zionist Way
Welcome to Zion
Shalom

Executive of the World Zionist Organization.

TODAY
Owing to the extensive coverage being given to the visit of President Carter to Egypt and Israel, our regular Sunday feature TODAY has been postponed until tomorrow.

JERUSALEM INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONVENTION
welcomes the President of the United States and Mrs. Jimmy Carter

Exhibition of private collections and the coin dealers' stores are open to the public as scheduled:

Sunday,	March 11:	2.00 p.m. — 6.00 p.m.
Monday,	March 12:	2.00 p.m. — 8.00 p.m.
Tuesday,	March 13:	2.00 p.m. — 8.00 p.m.
Wednesday,	March 14:	10.00 a.m. — 6.00 p.m.

Contact: Binyanei Ha'ooma (Convention Centre), Jerusalem.

Tourists! LEATHER ONLY! TEL AVIV, 25 ZAMENHOFF

TAX FREE, 25% REDUCTION

Hilton Jerusalem

Womens & Mens Suede & Leather wear

Schneidman

The leader of suede and leather
Tel Aviv, 25 REHOV ZAMENHOFF
(cor. 99 King George St) Tel 215555
open 2 a.m. 1 p.m. 4-7 p.m.

Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar

128 TEL AVIV

Schneidman the Israel shoehouse

General Federation of Labour (HISTADRUT)

Kupat Holim Centre

Because of the visit of the U.S. President, changes have been made in the arrangements for the memorial service for

YOEL PALGI ז"ל

A memorial service, and a symposium in his memory on "The Hospital in the Light of the Changes in Modern Times" will be held today, March 11, 1978 at 5.30 p.m. at the Kupat Holim Centre, 101 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, and there will be no graveside memorial service.

The Family Kupat Holim Centre

President Carter

What exactly did you promise, at the expense of Israel, President Sadat, in Cairo? We shall listen to you very carefully in the Knesset on Monday.

S.C.I.C. — Shadow Cabinet of Israel Citizens
P.O.B. 21095, Tel Aviv.

THANKS-BUT I PREFER ELITE INSTANT COFFEE

elite THE COFFEE LOVERS FAVORITE

One of 97.2% who preferred Elite-made Instant Coffee in the "Popularity Poll"

6/66 THIS WEEK

Lotto Draw 11/79

Minimum total prizes fund:

IL3,500,000

Minimum first prize:

IL1,000,000

Tomorrow is the last day for heading in Lotto entries.

Draw is on Thursday, March 15 at 12 noon. The public is invited to watch.

The Weather at Main

SWISSAIR

Destinations

	MIN	MAX			
	°C	°F	°C		
AMSTERDAM	-3	27	10	50	Clear
BRUSSELS	2	26	9	48	Clear
BUDAPEST	0	26	14	75	Rain
CHICAGO	-2	22	11	52	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-1	20	2	36	Clear
FRANKFURT	4	28	1	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	0	16	12	54	Clear
HELSINKI	-1	20	1	34	Cloudy
HONG KONG	18	24	22	72	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	9	18	31	75	Cloudy
LISBON	10	20	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	6	11	24	75	Clear
MADRID	6	12	18	64	Clear
MONTREAL	7	18	9	48	Rain
NEW YORK	11	22	15	59	Rain
OSLO	-2	20	0	41	Cloudy
PARIS	1	27	11	52	Clear
SAO DE PAULO	10	24	20	68	Clear
STOCKHOLM	1	24	0	43	Cloudy
TOKYO	12	22	18	64	Clear
TORONTO	-1	20	10	50	Cloudy
VANCOUVER	6	13	18	64	Clear
VIENNA	1	24	0	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	1	22	10	50	Rain

*For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair.

Offices in Israel

Tel Aviv, 53 Ben Yehuda St. (03)243355

Jerusalem, 30 Jaffa St. (02)228868/233192

Haifa, 2 Sea Road, (04)84655

U.S. Presidential party

Secretary of State and Mrs. Cyrus R. Vance

U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Samuel W. Lewis

Harold Brown, secretary of defence

Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security

Hamilton Jordan, assistant to the president

Robert J. Lipschutz, counsel to the president

Jody Powell, press secretary to the president

Gerald Rafanohoo, assistant to the president for communications

Edward Sanders, senior adviser to the president and the secretary of state

Alfred L. Atberton, ambassador-etc.

Harold H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs

William B. Quandt, member, National Security Council

Herbert Hansell, legal adviser, Department of State

Kit Dobelle, chief of protocol

Mary Finch Hoyt, press secretary in the first lady and staff coordinator

CLASSES — Despite the proximity of the Givat Ram Hebrew University campus to the Knesset and Prime Minister's Office, classes at the campus will be held as usual during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit.

Arrival statements President Carter

Following is the statement of U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport last night:

Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister and the people of Israel.

As the elected leader and the representative of the people of the United States of America, I am indeed honored and pleased to set my foot on the soil of the free nation of Israel.

I come to you as a fellow worker in the cause of peace. I know how much this cause means to the people of this land. No people in all history have suffered more from violence than the Jewish people.

The state of Israel was born as a refuge from that violence. Yet after four wars in three decades, every Israeli citizen still knows at first hand what it is to grieve for a fallen loved one or a friend. As I walked down the ranks of representatives of your military forces — certainly among the finest fighting men on earth — I said a silent prayer to God that none of these men nor their compatriots would ever again have to give their lives in war. As Prime Minister Begin has said many times, Israel truly wants peace. Of that there can be no doubt. And I feel absolutely certain, after my experience of the past three days, that the people of Egypt fully share that desire for peace.

During the last three days I have spent many hours discussing with President Sadat what could be the final details of a treaty of peace, in the context of comprehensive peace, for the whole region.

Prime Minister Begin and I will soon begin discussing the same details with the same end in mind: to seek, in the present situation, the means and the will to take this next crucial step towards a just and lasting peace for the Middle East.

We have come a great distance together, perhaps a greater distance than many would have dreamed of. Under the strong and courageous leadership of Prime Minister Begin, the government of Israel has been willing to make difficult decisions — as your president has just said — all along the way.

I need not add that it would be a tragedy to turn away from the path of peace after having come so far. I have good reason to hope that the goal can now be reached. But of course the ultimate choice lies where those choices have always lain — with the chosen representatives of the people who have suffered directly from so many years of destruction and bloodshed.

I look forward to completing the urgent business at hand on this brief visit. I bring with me the best wishes of the American people and also the greetings of President Sadat, whom I left no longer than one hour ago, and the hopes for peace of the entire world. The task we are striving to accomplish together demands more than reason, more even than will. It demands — faith. For in a very real sense the task of building peace is a sacred task. In the words of the Midrash: peace is important, for God's name is "Shalom."

Let us have shalom: let us make peace together.



Premier Begin, Rosalynn Carter, Aisha Begin and President Carter at dinner last night at the prime minister's residence.

President Navon

Following is the official text of President Yitzhak Navon's greetings to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport last night:

Mr. President and Mrs. Carter, shalom and welcome in Israel.

In the name of the people of Israel it is a great pleasure and privilege, together with my wife, to greet you and the distinguished officials who come with you to our country, in sincere friendship and profound appreciation. We cherish these feelings towards you personally and also as the representative of the leading nation in the free world, the great and noble democracy of the United States which has done so much to deserve our admiration and gratitude.

You come to us, Mr. President, on a unique mission for a goal which is dear to all of us, and for which you have mustered all your energy, your dedication and your leadership: to put an end to hatred and hostility and in open a new page of peace in the troubled annals of the peoples of this area. At this moment we do not know what tidings you carry with you from your visit to our great neighbour, Egypt. Does the dove of peace, which has emerged from the ark, carry an olive branch in its beak, or will it have to wait some time longer until the waters of the flood are abated from off the earth so that it can at last find a resting place for its feet?

In our country, you are not unaware, I am sure, of the difference of opinion in the sphere of foreign policy and national security. Two sentiments, however, are shared by all sections and all strata: a sincere and ardent desire for true peace and a profound conviction that in order to achieve that peace Israel has made enormous sacrifices above and beyond what might have been expected or demanded of her. These sacrifices, as you well know, take the form of very tangible things: withdrawal of our forces from strategic territories three times as large as the area of Israel, the evacuation of vitally important airfields and oil resources, the evacuation of flourishing villages. These concessions, once made, are irrevocable. In this situation it is easy to understand our desire to ensure that the peace treaty we sign shall guarantee a true and permanent peace and shall not contain elements liable to endanger the peace and our security.

During your visit here you will meet the people which feels at one and the same time, deep concern and a great hope. It is our prayer that your visit will remove that concern and justify that hope. My dear President and Mrs. Carter, five years ago you toured our country as private citizens. Today, divine providence has brought you here on a historic mission. I hope it will not be long before you can come to Israel again and see that the saplings of peace which you planted will have grown into sturdy trees bearing plentiful fruit on every hill and valley, in Israel, in Egypt, and in the entire area. Once again, a most hearty welcome.

SOBER WELCOME

Rabbi Moshe Porush pronounced a blessing over wine and then, with Kollek's help, broke off a piece from a large, especially prepared *hallo* and handed it to the president. Carter, in turn, split the piece and handed one part to his wife. After eating the *hallo*, Carter asked Kollek the significance of the ceremony. Kollek referred to the biblical account of Abraham's reception in Jerusalem by Melchizedek.

Before departing with Begin for the prime minister's residence, Carter shook hands with many of the dignitaries in the plaza.

The reception at the entrance to the city was almost called off last week by the concern of both American and Israeli security officials about the vulnerability of the president at the plaza. The security surrounding the ceremony was extremely heavy.

Zubin Mehta, who was conducting the Israel Philharmonic orchestra in Binyanei Ha'Ooma on the other side of the plaza, came out during intermission to conduct the Youth Orchestra. If Carter had come as originally scheduled at 8:55, it would have been Mehta conducting "Stars and Stripes Forever" for him. But because of a 25-minute delay, Mehta had to return to his formal concert before Carter's arrival.

Man-in-the-street reaction to the Carter visit was decidedly restrained. A Jerusalem housewife who had almost fainted from excitement when Sadat arrived said last night, "Even if peace comes out of this, I won't be excited. I know how long it will last?" Said a schoolteacher: "I'm curious about what's going to happen. Maybe something good will come out of it and maybe not. I'm not indifferent, but I'm not excited."

HANNAH MAAS

née David

has passed away.

The funeral will leave today, Sunday, March 11, at 2.15 p.m. from the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.

The Family

MANIA SZELL (SCHNITTLENDER)

née Hartel

The funeral will take place tomorrow, Monday, March 12, at 3 p.m. at the Holon Cemetery.

The bereaved: Husband — Beia Szell (Schnittlender) Sister — Hana Ginzburg and family

Dr. DAVID KOGAN

With deepest sorrow we announce the tragic death of our most beloved

The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 11, 1979 at 2.30 p.m. from 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, to the Holon Cemetery.

Buses will be available.

The bereaved family.

PEACE WITHIN REACH

(Continued from page 1)

On both issues, the Americans have apparently arrived from Egypt with some new ideas which, they hope, will have enough flexibility to meet Israel's minimal concerns.

Egypt is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with Israel upon completion of the interim Sinai withdrawal, scheduled for nine months after the treaty signing. But the Egyptians want to delay the exchange of ambassadors until the establishment of the Palestinian self-governing authority on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Roulet reported last night from Cairo that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to return to Cairo on Tuesday to inform Egyptian officials of the outcome of Carter's talks with Israeli leaders. The report was attributed to official Egyptian government sources.

One compromise idea reportedly being considered would involve the exchange of ambassadors some months after the interim withdrawal, but not timed directly with the West Bank/Gaza issue.

The Egyptians are prepared to sell Sinai oil to Israel on a strictly commercial basis, while Israel is seeking preferential treatment. An American official indicated in Alexandria on Friday that the U.S. has some suggestions to resolve this matter by offering Israel a guaranteed supply of oil.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is accompanying the President, is expected to remain in the Middle East to brief some Arab countries on the course of the negotiations, whatever the outcome.

If Israel should prove receptive to the latest thinking brought here from Cairo, an initialing of the treaty could be arranged this week. That remains the optimum U.S. objective.

American officials have made it abundantly clear that Carter does not want to return to Washington empty-handed.

At the packed People's Assembly in Cairo, Carter declared: "I also feel a deep sense of hope as I consider the future that will unfold before us if we have the will and the faith to bring peace, and we have that will and faith, and we will bring peace." (full text — page five)

As he has said on earlier occasions, the U.S. president noted that the two Camp David framework agreements — "negotiated together and signed together — are related, and that a comprehensive peace remains a common objective."

The president has consistently made the point that the two framework accords are politically but not necessarily legally linked. This is a sensitive issue because Israel wants to make certain that the proposed treaty stands on its own and does not become hostage to the success or failure of the West Bank/Gaza autonomy plan.

Begin, during his visit to Washington last week, also spoke publicly of the need to work towards a "comprehensive" agreement. During the premier's negotiations with Carter in Washington, they reached agreement on compromise language for an interpretative note to Article 6(1), stipulating the relationship between the treaty and a comprehensive settlement.

There were indications yesterday that the carefully selected language Carter used in his address before the People's Assembly was similar — if not identical — to that new compromise language.

The Egyptians, sensitive to accusations in the Arab world that they were signing a separate peace with Israel, have been pressing for such language.

Unprecedented security web guards Carter entourage

By DAVID RICHARDSON

Unprecedented security precautions were in evidence at Ben-Gurion Airport, on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway and in the centre of the capital last night to ensure the safety of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his entourage.

Despite the police's Friday announcement that no demonstrations would be allowed, several score Gush Emunim protesters tried to demonstrate at the short welcoming ceremony at Jerusalem's entrance. They were detained by police before they reached the area.

Thousands of police lined up to the arrival, with security personnel outnumbering pedestrians.

The presidential motorcade included several security cars (one a mobile command post), a doctor's vehicle (the doctor stayed with the president even when he got out of the short ceremony in the plaza), an ambulance and other relief vehicles.

In general, police will close streets in accordance with the president's movements for as short a time as possible. The routes most affected will be those leaving from the King David Hotel (which will be entirely sealed off for the duration of the visit) to the Knesset and the Kirya.

Police will provide a special information service for road closings and will suggest alternative routes. The public are asked to call "100" for such information.

Police also repeated their warning that terrorists are expected to try to mar the visit with sabotage attempts and call on the public to report any suspicious object without delay.

Police raid Gush HQ

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police last night raided Gush Emunim headquarters in Jerusalem and supporters' homes, arresting many of the militant organization's leaders.

Gush Emunim sources told *The Post* that according to their information some 20 people had been detained.

Police raided the movement's headquarters in Ramat Eshkol at 9.50 p.m. and arrested men who had come from several West Bank settlements to demonstrate against President Jimmy Carter's visit. They also confiscated pamphlets, placards and a list of telephone announcements, a Gush Emunim source told *The Post*. The source said police had a search warrant.

Other units raided several homes along the route Carter took in Jerusalem. One of the apartments belongs to Gush Emunim activist Yehuda Hazzani in Kiryat Moshe.

A police spokesman said that at 9 p.m. 13 people were arrested in Givat Shaul. They carried placards and a loud speaker, he added.

Half an hour later the fire brigade was called to Nussenbaum street, parallel to the road Carter took into Jerusalem, in extinguish a bonfire of tires. A girl was arrested there for incitement to riot, police said.

When police raided Gush Emunim's headquarters in Ramat Eshkol and arrested nine men, they also confiscated banners and signs, a spokesman said.

Police denied having made preventive arrests, but the Gush Emunim reports say raids took place before Carter entered Jerusalem.

Gershon Salomon, a vocal opponent of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, told *The Post* five plainclothesmen had follied his attempt to break into the welcoming ceremony at the entrance to Jerusalem and hand Begin an umbrella.

Salomon said the plainclothesman ordered him away from the site, accompanied him to Sderot Herzl and kept an eye on him.

An armed Gush Emunim man was arrested yesterday afternoon when he and a friend tried to pray on the Temple Mount.

Press army in the dark

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The press corps accompanying President Jimmy Carter arrived last night in Jerusalem tired from the hectic Egypt tour, overloaded with equipment and rumours about the possibilities of a peace treaty.

"Nobody really knows what he's talking about," admitted Terence Smith, *The New York Times*'s correspondent from Washington. "We shall know at this time tomorrow night if it'll really happen."

At the request of the White House, an auxiliary press centre was set up in the Jerusalem Hilton hall room, where correspondents filed stories over telex and telephone lines. Walter Cronkite of CBS and other news "stars" caused a commotion in the lobby among the dozens of hangers who were on hand to see the action.

But the main arena was the Government Press Office's press centre in the Jerusalem Theatre, which was efficiently arranged to accommodate over a thousand journalists covering the trip. Telexes, a bank, direct-dial phones and informational material were provided. All who used them praised the facilities, noting that the Egyptians have a lot to learn about putting in phones at short notice.

PRIZE — Prof. Al Mansfeld of the Haifa Technion on Thursday was awarded the Ze'ev Rechter Prize for Architecture for the design and execution of a housing estate near the Stella Maris area on Mt. Carmel.

GAZA-FIRST

(Continued from page 1)

the autonomy — not, as heretofore, to the creation of the autonomy.

This was a considerable alleviation of Israel's concern that a "target date" would give the Palestinians veto power over the whole peace process. Israel had feared that by refusing to participate in the autonomy elections, the Palestinians would be able to force Egypt to call a halt to the entire process of peaceful normalization between itself and Israel. With the "target date" now applied only to the Israel-Egypt negotiations, and not to the autonomy elections, that fear is to some extent relieved.

But the U.S. proposal did not deal with the drafting of the rest of the "linkage letter." It did not, therefore, refer to the question of implementing the autonomy — and this key issue is among those that remain to be hammered out during the presidential visit.

Previous U.S. thinking on this question, as embodied in earlier drafts of the "linkage letter," was not acceptable even in those Israeli policymakers who always favoured the Gaza-first principle. This was because the U.S. supported Egypt's contention that the five-year interim

period, stipulated in the Camp David accords, should begin to run from the time the autonomy was established in Gaza.

The Israelis argued that the interim period was intended as a testing-time, a time during which moderate leaders among the Palestinians — particularly West Bankers — would hopefully come to the fore and take a lead in running their own affairs. It would be illogical and inconsistent with the original intent, therefore, to enable the full five-year period to be whittled down as regards the West Bank.

This is now understood to be the position of Premier Begin himself. He is prepared to accept the principle of Gaza-first, but refuse to entertain the possibility that the five-year interim period on the West Bank would be calculated from the moment the autonomy began to function in Gaza.

FANFARE AT AIRPORT

(Continued from page 1)

permanent peace and not endanger peace and our future security," Navon said.

This is the second visit of an incumbent American president — Richard Nixon came in 1974 — began with all the pomp and circumstance that Israel could drum up. The star-spangled airport, the welcoming banners, the sweeping searchlights and the bright red carpets provided the ceremonial setting for the warm, almost homely atmosphere greeting the American presidential party.

Yet, the electricity and historical turning-point atmosphere of the Sadat visit that took place at the same site 65 Saturday nights ago was lacking. Apprehension rather than unabashed elation was expressed in President Navon's speech.

The ceremony went off like clockwork, with the blue-and-silver Boeing 707 American presidential airliner coming to a halt at precisely 8 p.m.

The plane halted to a fanfare of

Special Announcement for VII Congress of the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology Participants

Due to President Carter's peace negotiations in Jerusalem, the VII Congress of ISHAM, March 11-16, 1979, has been transferred to the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel.

For further information please contact:

Kenes Co., 7 Leteris St., Tel Aviv. Tel. 03-255367

We wish to apologize for any inconvenience caused to all concerned.

See Europe in English

What better way to see Europe than with four managers that speak the most international of all languages — English.

And that's just one of the features of Trafalgar Tours.

Using London as your springboard to exciting Europe, you can choose from a wide selection of itineraries and departures that fit your schedule.

There are tours to Scandinavia (you can also join in Copenhagen) and Spain and Portugal (you can join in Barcelona). There are traditional Grand Tours of the Continent for 12, 13, 16, 21, 25 and 35 days and special Under 30's tours. Also comprehensive tours of England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland.

All these tours feature Europe's finest hotels and fully air-conditioned coaches.

Add this to Trafalgar's 33 years of experience and you are assured a smooth, pleasant, trouble-free vacation.

All this and the big plus of English speaking Tour Managers (all are members of the I.A.T.M.) and you know why Trafalgar Tours are known the world over.

Ask your travel agent for a copy of our 64 page color brochure that fills in all the details. And soon you'll be off to see Europe in English.

Natour-Travel Agents Association for Organised Tours, Ltd.

03-255367

Special Discount for Olim 20%+12% danish interiors Ramat Gan Jerusalem - Haifa quality and design leader

Police... Gush... By ASHER WALLFISHER Jerusalem Post Reporter... Police... Gush... By ASHER WALLFISHER Jerusalem Post Reporter...

Begin: Our good will is proven

By ASHER WALLFISHER Jerusalem Post Reporter... Begin told the cabinet that Israel had not lost its flexibility... Begin told the cabinet that Israel had not lost its flexibility...

crete proposals on these issues. He also told the cabinet working sessions would be held during the Carter visit... As of the time of his departure from Washington, Begin said, Israel and the U.S. had not yet reached a mutual focus...

Begin attended the abortive meeting in Washington which Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil (a suggestion the cabinet rejected)... One of the ministers present told The Jerusalem Post that a larger majority of the cabinet lined up behind the premier's conduct...



Four terrorists killed by Israeli forces in the Jordan Valley early yesterday morning. The four were members of the Popular Struggle Front, who had infiltrated into Israel from Jordan carrying arms, ammunition and a demand for the release of almost 20 terrorists from Israeli jails.

TERRORISTS

(Continued from page one) a.m., when a routine IDF motorized patrol near Damiya Bridge over the Jordan River came across a barrier of rocks in the border patrol road... The four dead men were found to have been carrying light arms, ammunition and pamphlets demanding the release from Israeli prisons of 20 terrorists...

Peace Now cancels today's demonstration

Jerusalem Post Reporter... The Peace Now movement has acceded to a police request and called off a mass rally scheduled for this afternoon... Instead, supporters of the movement will gather at Sacber Park at 8 p.m. and then spread out between the King David Hotel and the Knesset...

Two-bus crash kills 6

ASHKELON (Itim). — Two veteran bus drivers and four passengers were killed on Friday morning when two Egged buses collided head-on on the winding narrow road near Kibbutz Bror Hayil in the South... The six deaths drove the grisly road death statistics up to 172 dead and 5,003 injured during the first 10 weeks of 1979.

Torture allegor says idea was State Dept's

WASHINGTON. — Former U.S. consular official Aloxandra Johnson, who filed official telegrams from Jerusalem alleging that Israel tortured Arab terrorist suspects, says she wrote one of her two "torture" telegrams at the suggestion of an official at the State Department... Johnson, who has since been separated from the consular service, made the claim last week in a letter to "The Washington Post"...

Syrian, Saudi, Jordan press leery of Carter promises

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies... The Arab states are not convinced by assurances from U.S. President Jimmy Carter that he is seeking a full rather than partial peace settlement in the Middle East... The Damascus daily "Tiehrin" said Syrian President Hafez Assad, "I have not vocally hostile feelings toward Carter's assurances and the entire American approach to the peace-making process."

Fatalism at Yamit

By HARRY WALL Jerusalem Post Reporter... YAMIT. — A fatalism has enveloped the Yamit area settlements following the breakdown in the recent Washington peace talks and President Carter's visit to Jerusalem... The mood in the Yamit area was upbeat in recent weeks, as the peace process seemed to be derailing.

Lebanese Shi'ites get more jobs in Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter... ROSH HANIKRA. — Close to 100 Shia Moslem workers from the Tyre area between here and Nablus were given jobs in Israel during the last few days... A total of 180 Shia workers are now employed in Israel, the largest number ever since 1948.

Due to President Carter's visit Square Zedek Medical Centre Black and White in Colour Film Premiere POSTPONED to Monday, March 19, 1979, at 8.30 p.m. at the Jerusalem Theatre

our leaders defer on Carter visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter... AVIV. — Top Labour and Likud leaders met Friday to discuss Carter's visit but dispersed on an hour and a half without reaching a decision...

Press army in the day

Jerusalem Post Reporter... AVIV. — Chemists in public pharmacies go on strike for 24 hours to back their demands for a 10% wage increase... Hospital pharmacies will also strike on Saturdays...

THIS WEEK AT HA'ARETZ MUSEUM

- EXHIBITIONS: MAN NUMISMATIC MUSEUM, AMICS MUSEUM, MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY FOLKLORE, YEMENITE FILM, THE ADLOYADA - PURIM PROCESSION, CERAMICS MUSEUM, MUSEUM OF HISTORY OF TEL AVIV-YAFO, ANTIQUITIES OF TEL AVIV-YAFO.

VIDEO TAPE CASSETTE RECORDER IN COLOR



AKAI-VCR BRINGS BACK THOSE GREAT MOMENTS YOU LOST.

How many times did you miss an exciting T.V. program because you were out? Now you can put an end to that. Your AKAI-VCR videotape can automatically record all your favorite programs while you're away from home... Full recording time of AKAI-VCR is 3 hours. AKAI-VCR operates on Pal and/or Secam.



YOUR FAVORITE CHANNEL AKAI VCR VIDEO CASSETTE RECORDER

Begin reports to MKs on new treaty language
Mixed reaction to new U.S. proposals

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter
Prime Minister Menahem Begin's Friday report to coalition members...

and make us appear to the world as those who impede peace.
Even the prime minister's supporters had misgivings after Friday's meetings...

Allon left the committee meeting feeling that "chances for an early signing are good. The Sinai Peninsula with its economic and strategic advantages are too much for Egypt to pass up..."



This temporary memorial honours the victims of the coastal highway massacre, which took place a year ago today. Terrorists hijacked a bus and killed 34 people in a nightmare trip south along the highway...

Carter's Jerusalem hotel gets early spring cleaning

Jerusalem Post Reporter
King David Hotel paint jobs that had been scheduled for a month or two from now were completed on the double...

prestigious hotel for the state visit.
The only special request the hotel received, Amital said, was to provide a sitting room for Rosalynn Carter...

Aside from orange juice and coffee, which have been ordered for 6 a.m., it is unlikely that Carter will have any meals in the hotel. But the entire staff has been put on 24-hour footing to provide meals at any time of the day or night for any of the presidential party.

Carter to pray with Presbyterians

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Baptist Jimmy Carter will be attending a Presbyterian service when he goes to church this morning. At first it was thought that the president would attend services at the modest Baptist Chapel on Rehov Narkiss in central Jerusalem...

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland — a historical monument on a hilltop overlooking Mount Zion. A spokesman for the Presbyterian church said that it would be the regular order of worship, with no changes to accommodate the Baptists.

West Bank mayors condemn Carter visit; pupils protest

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Condemnation by West Bank mayors and student disruptions in Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem yesterday conveyed the general feeling in the administered territories about President Carter's visit to Gaza...

condemning the Carter visit and a peace pact which may ensue. Students published a condemnation of the visit and called on residents of the territories to express opposition to the current negotiations.

The editorial in yesterday's edition of Jerusalem's "Al-Kuds," the biggest Arabic daily in the area, told Carter that American money is being used to help Israel in its efforts to change its Arab character...

There was no continuation of night of an Israeli television broadcast of the American consulate in Jerusalem was "a disgraceful arrangement for a state between National Security and Zbigniew Brzezinski and figures on the West Bank."

Hebron child named after U.S. president

Jerusalem Post Reporter
An Arsh boy born in Hebron on Thursday was named Carter. He was the 15th child born to the metalworker and contractor Mohammed Abu Esma.

participate in the family's celebration. Arabs in Galilee expressed mixed welcome for Carter's visit. They do not expect far-reaching changes from the "Rabbi's program."

No dieting diplomacy during Carter visit

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
U.S. President Jimmy Carter was scheduled to begin his day this morning with a cup of coffee and a glass of fresh orange juice, but otherwise the president and his Israeli hosts are in for some heavy eating.

liver, fillet of beef with a marrow sauce, vegetables and barquette potatoes. The "boat" filled with pasta and chocolate fish.

Hit team was after Dayan last summer

MADSTONE (Reuter) — British police revealed Friday that, before the Middle East summit at Leeds Castle last July, they had received information that an assassination squad was at large in Europe to kill Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

tic where Dayan met Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Kamel and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Italians 'regret' anti-Semitic 'hooligans'

ROME (Reuter) — Italy has expressed regret to Israel over an anti-Semitic demonstration by neo-fascist youths at a basketball match last Wednesday. Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

oveo" were some of the slogans screamed during the match. Other youths unfolded a poster reading: "Ten, one hundred, a thousand Mauthausen" (Mauthausen was a Nazi concentration camp in Austria).

Broadcasts cut by technicians' dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Broadcasting Authority technicians closed down TV and radio broadcasts for over an hour on Friday and then began "working to rule" in an attempt to press for new wage and working conditions.

A management source told the Jerusalem Post last night that he did not expect the slowdown to disrupt seriously the coverage of the Carter visit on radio and TV.



YOU CAN SMOKE WITH PEACE OF MIND

Move up to Kent and enjoy America's quality cigarette. Kent's unique mild taste comes from the combination of the fine tobacco blend and the famous Micronite filter. Millions are now smoking Kent with peace of mind... you can, too.

KENT IT'S PRICELESS!

Advertisement for a dedication ceremony for Joe Bellman of Liverpool, including details about the date and location.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Sadat: 'A better tomorrow'

Following is an unofficial English translation of the text of President Anwar Sadat's speech in Arabic yesterday to the Egyptian People's Assembly.

In the name of God Almighty, my brother and friend President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Speaker, brothers and sisters:

In the history of mankind there are moments that are dear and rare when the hearts of all people from all and every religion, race and colour turn with full faith and keenness to the light of the sky and to the wisdom of God asking that their leaders be inspired with the right decision. And I believe that today we live these dear and decisive moments, with hearts of the millions praying in awe and purity to God, Almighty that on earth the banners of peace will be victorious.

My brother and friend President Jimmy Carter, my brother and sister, distinguished guest, the president of the United States, does not only understand a mission of peace today, a mission dictated by his responsibility as the leader of the strongest and richest nation in the world, but also he is on a sacred mission. He is being guided by a boundless faith that he is implementing the teachings and commandments of the Creator, to wipe out from the lands of the world the weapons and religions all threats to the peace and evils of war, so that peace can prevail in the land of peace.

I say so, brothers and sisters, because I know the man. I know him closely. I know that he is a man of faith and values. I know that he has vowed to God to exert every effort to end the arms race, to end the arms race, to end the arms race, to end the arms race, to end the arms race.

This crisis, which has grown bigger and more complex over 30 years during which seas of blood have run and victims fallen, causes the destruction and subversion have multiplied and hearts turned into ashes. Carter comes with anger and obstinacy and a message of confidence.

I say so because this man also has shown us. He knows us closely. He knows that we support his mission and that we have extended the hand

of love in all sincere and unflinching faith that we, God willing, are capable of turning these seas of blood into tributaries of life and reconstruction. This is because we believe that God gave us hearts full of love and capable of evicting grudges.

This prompted our visit to our adversaries in the heart of their own home, where our call went out to the children of Israel that the October war be the last war.

My brother, distinguished guest, brothers and sisters,

Armed with faith in human rights, and defending human rights, Jimmy Carter accorded the Middle East problem top priority among all problems he is exerting himself to solve. He gives the Middle East problem a much greater effort than any American president gave any problem in the world before.

His great initiative at Camp David constituted a historic event, a unique approach to tackle the difficult crisis. Today comes his second great initiative with this historic visit, which is unprecedented in the annals of the United States' leadership, and for which we wish all the success and right guidance toward realizing a lasting and just peace, a peace based on respect of human rights and the sovereignty of all peoples on their territories and their rights to determine their own destiny.

Peace is a great aspiration, the greatest of all. Stipulations do not create peace. Peace is built by a will for peace, good faith and sincere confidence. Far-sightedness and wisdom safeguard stipulations of peace, so that these be vested in honest hands.

We never differed with President Jimmy Carter about these understandings, and we declare to the whole world that we offer every effort and commitment and cooperation so that a new dawn and a new light will dawn on this part of the world. We always have faith that tomorrow will be a better day.

My brother, distinguished guest Jimmy Carter, in this name of our people and the people's representatives I ask you to deliver your speech.

Carter and Sadat address Assembly



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat bows as he finishes his speech yesterday, presenting a beaming U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Egyptian People's Assembly. (UPI telephoto)

Carter: 'Let's seize the chance..'

Following is the text of the speech delivered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter before the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) in Cairo yesterday.

I also come before you in the name of God, as a partner with my great and good friend, your President Anwar al-Sadat, to address the Egyptian people through the members of this People's Assembly of Egypt.

My heart is full as I stand before you today.

I feel admiration for the land of Egypt, and I feel a profound respect for the people of Egypt and for your leader, President Sadat, a man who has reached out his strong hand to alter the very course of history.

And I also feel a deep sense of hope as I consider the future that will unfold before us if we have the will and the faith to bring peace. And we have that will and faith, and we will bring peace.

For most of the last 500 years, Egypt suffered under foreign domination. But Egypt has again taken her place among the world's independent countries, and has led the resurgence among the Arab people to a prominent place among the nations of the world. I am very proud of that great achievement on your part.

Tragically, this generation of progress has also been a generation of suffering. Again and again, the energies of the peoples of the Middle East have been drained by the conflicts among them — and especially by the violent confrontations between Arabs and Israelis.

Four wars have taken their toll in blood and treasure, in uprooted families, and young lives cut short by death.

Then, 18 months ago, one man — Anwar al-Sadat — rose up and said: "Enough of war, it is time for peace."

This extraordinary journey of President Sadat to Jerusalem began the process which has brought me here today. Your President has demonstrated the power of human courage and human vision to create hope where there had been only despair.

The negotiations begun by President Sadat's initiative have been long and arduous. It could not have been otherwise.

The issues involved are complex and they are tangled in a web of strong emotion. But among the people of Egypt and the people of Israel alike, the most powerful emotion is not hostility. It is not hatred.

It is the will to peace. And more has been accomplished in one year of talking than in 30 years of fighting.

As the peace process has moved forward — sometimes smoothly, more often with pain and difficulty — the government of Egypt has been represented by able diplomats, fully attuned to Egypt's national interests and continually mindful of Egypt's responsibilities to the rest of the Arab world.

Last September, the course of negotiations took the President of Egypt and the Prime Minister of

Israel to Camp David, to a wooded mount near the capital of the United States of America.

Out of our discussions there came two agreements: a framework within which peace between Israel and all her neighbours might be achieved, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people realised — and also an outline for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, in the context of a comprehensive peace for the Middle East.

Those agreements were rooted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which established the basic equation between an Arab commitment to peace and Israeli withdrawal in the context of security.

The treaty which is now being negotiated between Egypt and Israel reflects those principles.

Since the two agreements were signed, we have been working to bring both of them to fruition.

The United States has served as a mediator, working to solve problems — not to press either party to accept provisions that are inconsistent with its basic interests.

In these negotiations, a crucial question has involved the relationship between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the broader peace envisioned and committed at Camp David.

I believe that this body and the people of Egypt deserve to know my thinking on this subject.

When two nations conclude a treaty with one another, they have every right to expect that the terms of that treaty will be carried out faithfully and steadfastly.

At the same time, there can be little doubt that the two agreements reached at Camp David — negotiated together and signed together — are related, and that a comprehensive peace remains a common objective.

Just in recent days, both Prime Minister Begin in Washington and President Sadat here in Egypt have again pledged to carry out every commitment made at Camp David.

Both leaders have reaffirmed that they do not want a separate peace between their two nations.

Therefore, our current efforts to complete the treaty negotiations represent not the end of a process, but the beginning of one — for a treaty between Egypt and Israel is an indispensable part of a comprehensive peace.

I pledge to you today that I also remain personally committed to move on to negotiations concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and other issues of concern to the Palestinians — and also to future negotiations between Israel and all her neighbours.

I feel a personal obligation in this regard.

Only the path of negotiation and accommodation can lead to the fulfilment of the hopes of the Palestinian people for peaceful self-expression. The negotiations proposed in the Camp David agreements will provide them with an opportunity to participate in the determination

of their own future.

We urge representative Palestinians to take part in these negotiations.

We are ready to work with any who are willing to talk peace. Those who attack these efforts are opposing the only realistic prospects that can bring real peace to the Middle East.

Let no one be deceived. The effect of their war-like slogans and their rhetoric is to make them, in reality, advocates of the status quo, not change — advocates of war, not peace — advocates of further suffering, not of achieving the human dignity to which long-suffering people of this region are entitled.

There is simply no workable alternative to the course that your nation and my nation are now following together.

The conclusion of a treaty between Israel and Egypt will enable your government to mobilise its resources not for war, but for the provision of a better life for every Egyptian.

I know how deeply President Sadat is committed to that quest. And I believe its achievement will ultimately be his greatest legacy to the people he serves so well.

My government, for its part, the full power and influence of the United States of America is ready to share some of the burden of that commitment with you.

These gains which we envision will not come quickly or easily but they will come.

The conclusion of this peace treaty that we are discussing will strengthen cooperation between Egypt and the United States in other ways.

I fully share and will support President Sadat's belief that stability must be maintained in this part of the world, even while constructive change is actively encouraged.

He and I recognize that the security of this vital region is being challenged. I applaud his determination to meet that challenge, and my government will stand with him.

Our policy is that each nation should have the ability to defend itself, so that it does not have to depend on external alliances for its own security. The United States does not seek a special position for itself.

If we are successful in our efforts to conclude a comprehensive peace, it will be presented, obviously, each element of it to this body for ratification.

It is in the nature of negotiation that no treaty can be ideal or perfect from either the Egyptian or the Israeli point of view.

The question we have faced all along, however, is not whether the treaty we negotiate will meet all the immediate desires of each of the two parties... but whether it will protect the vital interests of both, and further the cause of peace for all the states and all the peoples of the region. That is the basic purpose and the most difficult question which we all resolved to answer.

Such a treaty, such an agreement is within our grasp. Let us seize this opportunity while we have it...

Sadat needs peace to prevent Egypt from being second Iran, says Jihan

CAIRO. (Reuters). — President Anwar Sadat's wife said on Thursday her husband was eager to reach a Middle East peace in order to concentrate on internal problems and avoid a repetition in Egypt of events in Iran.

Jihan Sadat said in an interview with Barbara Walters of the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC): "What he is very keen to do is to reach a peaceful solution so that he can put all his energy inside (Egypt) to prevent such problems. Like what has happened in Iran."

Mrs. Sadat said peace would mean Egypt could divert its military spending towards raising the standard of

living of its people. Asked whether the Egyptians could turn against President Sadat, his wife said: "Why not, if they are very poor."

Mrs. Sadat made an appeal to Israeli mothers, saying: "Let us put our hands together. Let us do something for our countries because as women we have such a great role."

"I believe that women can do a lot for peace and for building our countries," she said. "And I'm telling the Israeli mothers to make such pressure on Prime Minister Begin to encourage him for a peaceful solution and to let him know that all of us need peace really."

would be an easy mistake to make in translating to English.

Carter in his remarks, said that it was obvious to him that President Sadat and the "people of Israel" want peace. He quickly corrected it to "Egypt and Israel."

Observers noted that the leaders appeared tired after their lengthy talks and hectic travelling schedule.

FLIGHTS. — El Al has provided the hundreds of foreign correspondents here to cover the visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter with special air freight arrangements for sending material to their newspapers, networks and stations. Information is available at the Government Press Office and El Al offices.



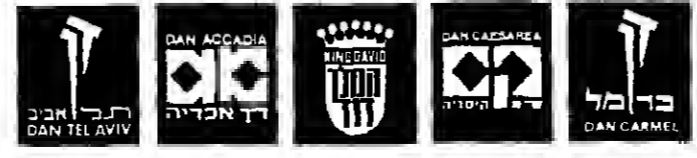
Mr. President,
We are very proud to host you and Mrs. Carter at the King David Hotel, during your historic peace-making mission to Jerusalem city of peace.

Dan Hotels Corporation Ltd.
Y.X. Federmann
Chairman of the Board

The Dans of Israel
Five great destinations in one country



Resorts and Hotels



Carter, Sadat take ride to Alexandria Masses greet presidents along train route

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ALEXANDRIA.— "This is my Georgia," Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told visiting U.S. President Jimmy Carter aboard an olive-branch-bedecked train bringing them here on Friday, as hundreds of thousands of Egyptians lined the route, cheering and waving their arms in excitement.

Carter, asked by an accompanying reporter to explain what the Egyptian leader had in mind, replied: "This is President Sadat's home province. He says it is his Georgia...He lives about half an hour from here."

The welcome on Friday was considerably more impressive than was the case a day earlier, when much smaller and less enthusiastic crowds stood along Cairo's streets to greet the American leader.

Long-time observers here said that the size of the crowds on Friday was every bit as large as those that were on hand for former president Richard Nixon's Cairo visit in 1974.

Later on Friday evening, during an exchange of toasts at a state dinner at Mamoura Palace here, Carter said: "I have never seen so many people as were along our route today from Cairo to Alexandria. And it was the most impressive political event that I have ever witnessed — hundreds of thousands of Egyptians, millions of Egyptians."

"The number itself was impressive, but the most impressive aspect of this tremendous outpouring of emotion was their love and respect for their president and their obvious appreciation for our common search for peace, Carter continued.

As the 13-car train pulled into Alexandria station, military helicopters made in the U.S., France and Britain zoomed and hovered overhead, scrutinizing the crowds.

Security, understandably, was extremely tight. Soldiers and police were everywhere, sometimes standing one every metre in front of the

spectators.

Armed soldiers were seen on virtually every rooftop.

Carter and Sadat arrived at 1:30 p.m., on the dot, after a nearly four-hour ride, and then immediately left the station to begin the motorcade to the Ras al-Tin Palace, where the U.S. and Egyptian delegations spent the night.

About a half-dozen phrases were repeated in the hundreds of banners which could be seen along the route: "We believe in peace based on justice," "God bless Carter and Sadat," "Long live Carter and Sadat," "Peace for the land of peace," "You have our confidence, Carter," and "The land of peace greets the man of peace."

U.S. and Egyptian flags, colour paintings of Sadat and Carter and masses of people were seen everywhere. The Egyptian authorities had only three days to make the arrangements, but they managed more than adequately.

Carter, Sadat, their wives and aides were on the go all day Friday, interspersing their public schedule with discussions on the course of the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty negotiations. There was one formal meeting on Friday evening before dinner, which a White House statement later described as involving "discussions of the peace process and other matters of mutual interest." It was conducted in an "atmosphere of friendship and candour."

Earlier in the day, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil met for some 90 minutes at the Palestine Hotel in Alexandria to separately discuss the peace treaty negotiations.

The big question, of course, was the extent of progress being made. There was a marked swing back to hope and optimism on Friday following the more sombre mood on Thursday, the day Carter arrived here.

During an exchange with reporters aboard the train, Carter

was cautious in assessing the prospects, saying that they were "hard to judge." But he did reiterate his belief that "the people of Israel and Egypt want peace. That is obvious. And I believe that the leaders of Israel and Egypt want peace."

The U.S. president predicted that "obviously we will go to Israel with some differences still remaining. And I will do the best I can to resolve those differences."

President Sadat, on the other hand, appeared more upbeat. "I think there is progress," he said. "For sure, there is progress. And I think it is time now that we can say that this signing of the agreement is not so far at all."

Yet later, Sadat seemed to contradict himself, noting that there were "no obstacles in the way," only "a misunderstanding about the main issues." Once again he stressed, "I think we are on the verge of an agreement."

U.S. officials cautioned reporters against interpreting Sadat's remarks as signalling success. On the train, one senior policymaker said that there was no way that a deal could be wrapped up in Egypt, even if things went perfectly, because Carter had not yet presented any ideas on the timing of the exchange of ambassadors or the supply of Sinai oil to Israel. Both questions must still be discussed in Jerusalem, the official said.

If Israel insists that Egypt must sell it Sinai oil, things could get quite sticky, the official continued. But if Israel were willing to settle for a guaranteed supply, not caring where the particular barrels come from, then there would be no problem.

In earlier negotiations, the Egyptians agreed to sell Israel the oil on a strictly commercial basis, but Israel would like to receive preferential treatment.

At the state dinner, during which Carter received the "Nile collar" award, both leaders continued to heap praise on each other. "For me," Sadat said in his toast, "I am

proud to have our dear friend and brother among us on Egyptian soil."

Carter replied: "On a rare occasion in a person's life, and on extremely rare occasions in the history of all humankind, there comes along a man or person with extremely great courage, a man who has the sensitivity to understand a complicated issue, who recognizes the deep feelings that exist because of historical animosities and hatreds, who has himself suffered through tortuous political evolutionary times, even revolutionary times, and one who has seen his own people suffer on many occasions from combat and war and — when all others are too timid, too fearful, or whose horizons are too narrow, fear to act — that great leader acts and, therefore, inspires others to join with him in a common, noble effort."

"President Anwar al-Sadat is such a man. He has aroused the admiration of the entire world. He has become a hero in many nations, and he deserves this esteem and admiration completely."

The U.S. president joked that he would "certainly hate to run against him for public office in Egypt. But I would add very quickly that I would also hate to run against him for a public office in the United States of America. I think it is accurate to say that he is perhaps the most popular person in our own country."

The palace where the dinner was held was the summer home of deposed King Farouk, who sailed from Alexandria in 1952 after the Egyptian revolution which ultimately brought Gamal Abdul Nasser into power for nearly 18 years. (Earlier in the day, we saw one picture of Nasser in the Alexandria crowds — an increasingly rare sight in recent years.)

There were about 150 guests at the dinner, including the entire U.S. delegation and many Egyptian dignitaries. Carter, Sadat and their parties spent the night in Alexandria, returning to Cairo yesterday morning.



U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat wave to a cheering crowd in Bahig on Friday, as they whistled from Cairo to Alexandria for Middle East peace talks. (UPI telephoto)

Gaddafi calls Carter trip a farce

LONDON (Reuter). — Libya's leader Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi has denounced U.S. President Jimmy Carter's Middle East peace trip as a farce intended to help his chances of re-election.

"If he wants to wage a campaign for his presidency...he should not use the Arab nation as a scene," the Libyan news agency JANA quoted Gaddafi as telling a rally in Benghazi. The report, monitored in London, added: "The Arab nation has no relation whatsoever with the election of an American president."

China's official "People's Daily" meanwhile disclosed that there were factions and "a major breach" within the Chinese Communist Party. Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday. But the report did not tie the factionalism to the Vietnam war.

The paper said "there are grudges among many comrades of the party. That, in the worst case, led to the formation of a major breach."

Vietnam claimed that a secret radio station in China on Friday began broadcasting anti-Peking propaganda and supporting Vietnam in its frontier war with China.

An editorial in the Vietnam Com-

Hanoi says China leaders falling out over Viet war

BANGKOK. — Vietnam said yesterday that despite China's pledge to withdraw its forces, fighting was continuing throughout the northern frontier region. The claim came amid reports that Peking's leadership was facing "serious rifts" as a result of the war.

Hanoi's latest battle report said more than 500 soldiers were killed or wounded in clashes on Thursday and Friday but did not specify whether any withdrawals by the Chinese had taken place across the frontier.

China's official "People's Daily" meanwhile disclosed that there were factions and "a major breach" within the Chinese Communist Party. Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday. But the report did not tie the factionalism to the Vietnam war.

The paper said "there are grudges among many comrades of the party. That, in the worst case, led to the formation of a major breach."

Vietnam claimed that a secret radio station in China on Friday began broadcasting anti-Peking propaganda and supporting Vietnam in its frontier war with China.

An editorial in the Vietnam Com-

U.S. radar planes to watch Yemen war from Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Two U.S. military aircraft equipped with sophisticated radar equipment have arrived in Saudi Arabia to monitor the fighting between North and South Yemen, defence department sources said on Friday.

The Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes were ordered to Riyadh by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in an operation described by the sources as the latest demonstration of U.S. willingness to bolster Saudi security.

The AWACS, converted Boeing 707s, filled with the most sophisticated electronics and radar, will be watching for any planes which might approach Saudi borders. They also will be able to scan thousands of square kilometres of the two Yemens and monitor virtually every flight over that area.

The State Department confirmed last Thursday that it had offered to station F-15 jet fighter planes in Saudi Arabia, to provide temporary support to the Saudis at home should they decide to go to the aid of North Yemen. The Saudis have so far declined to accept the offer, apparently waiting to see whether the Arab League might be able to arrange a ceasefire.

The presence of the AWACS in Saudi Arabia and the F-15 offer follows a decision by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to send a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Constellation, to the Arabian sea to show American support for its moderate Arab friends in the region.

South Yemen yesterday described this decision as a clear indication of American aggressive policy towards countries and peoples of the region.

A statement issued by the South Yemeni Foreign Ministry said the despatch of the carrier and the arrival of an American naval task force to the Red Sea proved that "imperialist powers are striving to escalate regional conflicts in order to undermine the national sovereignty of Arab states."

At the front, Algerian, Syrian and Palestinian military delegations arrived Friday to supervise the ceasefire between the two warring countries, Sanaa radio reported.

The two countries pledged last Tuesday to end their border fighting following mediation by Arab foreign ministers. But they have since accused each other of serious violations of the ceasefire.

Podgorny finally dropped from Soviet

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The long political career of former Soviet president Nikolai Podgorny has apparently ended with his replacement in the Supreme Soviet — the nation's legislature — by a leading writer.

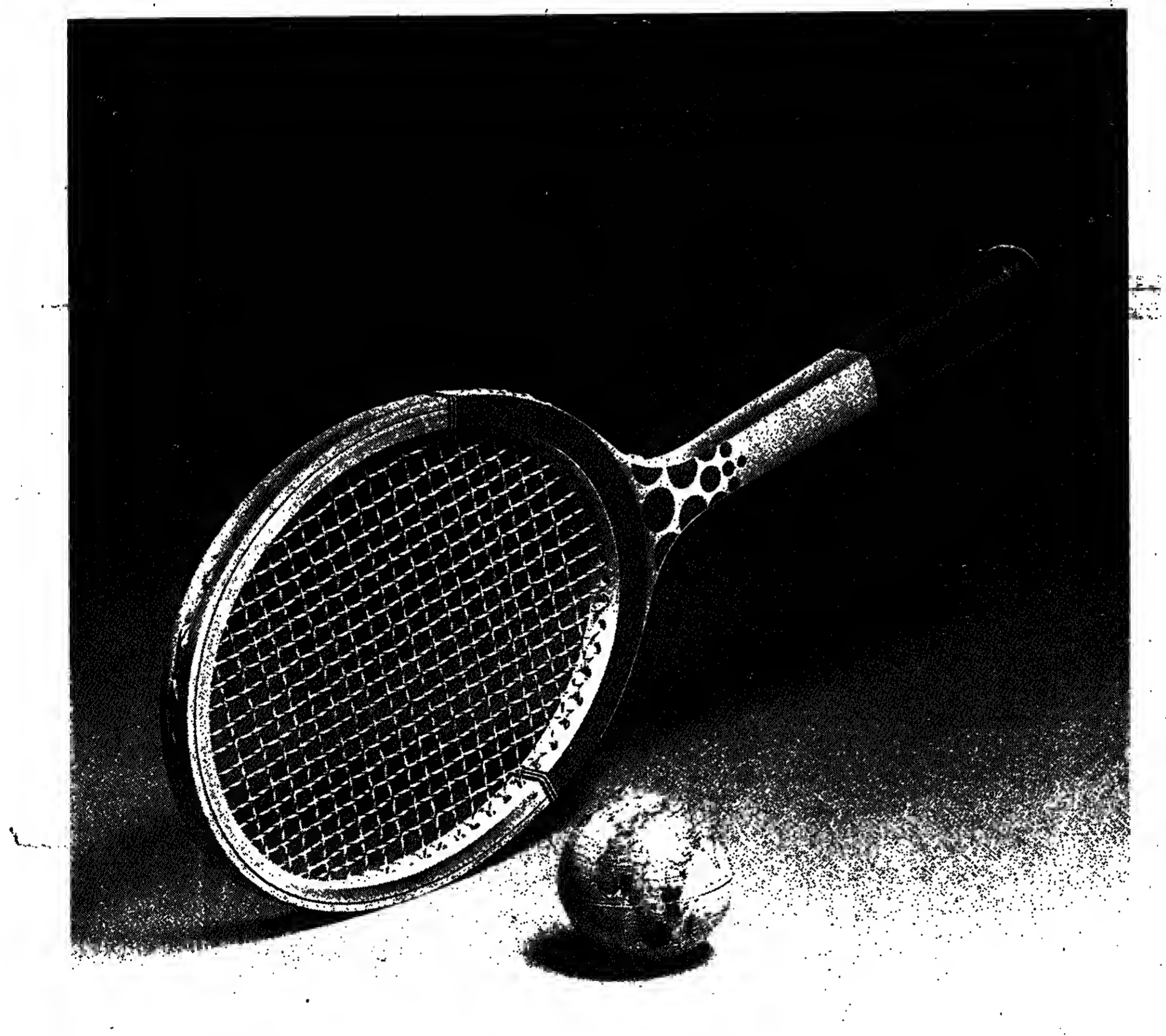
Results of last Sunday's single-candidate general election to the Soviet showed that the 76-year-old Ukrainian had been succeeded in his Moscow electoral district by Georgy Markov, secretary of the official Soviet Writers Union.

Podgorny disappeared from public view in May 1977, when he was dropped in disgrace from the Com-

New Zealand may limit Sunday driving

WELLINGTON (Reuter). — The New Zealand cabinet is to consider a ban on Sunday motoring in order to conserve dwindling fuel stocks, official sources said on Friday.

They said the cabinet would discuss this week an 11-hour Sunday afternoon and evening ban on private cars. It had ruled out a complete Sunday driving ban, which churchmen had attacked as "godless" and an infringement of the right to worship.



AT BANK LEUMI — WORLDWIDE THE MONEY GAME IS SERIOUS BUSINESS

Yes, banking is much more than a game. It is providing the right financial service at the right place and at the right time. For 76 years Bank Leumi has been Israel's first and largest bank. Today the Bank Leumi Group spans five continents with 324 branches in Israel and 37 subsidiaries, branches and representative offices worldwide, to provide the services which you need.

Over the years we have grown in size. Our balance sheet stands at \$10 billion and we rank 88th among the 100 largest banks in the world. Yet no banking problem is too small for us to handle. Visit us at Bank Leumi and you will see that the money game is serious business.

BANK LEUMI
LE-ISRAEL B.M.

תאטרון ירושלים THE JERUSALEM THEATRE

The Jerusalem Theatre announces that, due to circumstances beyond its control the performance of

METAMORPHOSA (Series 12)

scheduled for tonight

HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL MAY 6, 1979.

The premiere screening of

BLACK AND WHITE IN COLOR

for the benefit of Shaare Zedek Hospital.

HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 19, 1979.

Our apologies for inconvenience caused.

הכרזת הצדקה

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK/Wolf Blitzer
Press get 3-engine plane
ride from Alex to Cairo

CAIRO. — The Egyptian Air Force C-130 military transport plane carrying State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III, U.S. National Security spokesman Jerrold Socheter and some 30 visiting Washington-based journalists on a return flight from Alexandria to Cairo Friday lost one of its four engines just after takeoff, but still managed to continue the 88-minute flight safely.

miston at Larnaca airport in Cyprus last year.)
The first six C-130s were sold to Egypt in 1976 but only after a highly publicized row between Congressional supporters of Israel and then-president Gerald Ford and then-secretary of state Henry Kissinger. Those planes represented the start of the U.S.-Egyptian military supply relationship — one that is expected to expand dramatically following the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

One of President Sadat's closest advisers and friends is Deputy Prime Minister Mohammed Hassan al-Tohami. He was principally involved in setting the stage for Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977. It was Tohami who met secretly with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Rabat, Morocco in September of that year and later reported to Sadat that Israel was ready to recognize all of Sinai as belonging to Egyptian sovereignty. That news encouraged Sadat to visit Jerusalem.

Now, we have learned, Tohami is on a mission to China and North Korea. No details are known, but it's safe to assume that something is brewing.



U.S. President Jimmy Carter holds the Nile Award, the highest honor Egypt can bestow, which was presented to him in Alexandria on Friday by President Anwar Sadat. At left is Mrs. Carter.

Carter meets Cheops at Giza

GIZA, Egypt. — Jimmy Carter's guide and host waved at the towering wedge of stone and said: "This king, too, was a man of peace."

Ending Carter's three-day peacemaking trip yesterday at the Great Pyramid of Cheops overlooking Cairo was a good opportunity for the Egyptians to make a point.

National Antiquities Department director Shehata Adam told Carter it took thousands of men 20 years to build the pyramid.

Adam said Cheops, who reigned about 2650 BCE, was "a man of peace and human rights like you Mr. President."

A dictionary of Egyptian civilization by Prof. Georges Poenzer, published by Methuen of London, quotes the Greek historian Herodotus as writing that Cheops "closed the temples, enslaved his subjects in order to build his impressive tomb, and prostituted his daughter to meet the balance."

The article mentions an old story which described Cheops as "arrogant and heedless of human dignity." (AP/UPI)

Iran Arabs demand rights

ABADAN, Iran (AP). — Tens of thousands of Iranian Arabs demonstrated in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan over the weekend, demanding ethnic identity and pre-eminence in the region's schools, press and political life.

The Arabs, remnants of 13th-century Arab migrations, number over half a million people of the several million in south Iran and are the majority in Khuzestan province, which is located along the Persian Gulf.

They claim their ethnic identity was smothered during the reign of the Pahlavi dynasty of the recently ousted shah.

Marching through the streets of Khorramshahr on Friday as Arab tribesmen fired rifle volleys into the air in support, demonstrators called for a series of wide ranging reforms, including a percentage of Iran's oil income to be earmarked for development of the province, priority in hiring to local government posts, establishment of home rule and an Arabic assembly to govern the province, representation in the central government cabinet, establishment of Arabic-language newspapers and media in the province, and the establishment of Arabic as the first language in the province's schools.

The Arabs reportedly have formed a political organization to press their demands and plan a national congress of Iranian Arabs in the near future.

Khomeini zealots fire at women protesters

TEHERAN — Islamic revolutionaries yesterday opened fire and whipped out knives at women protesting against the return of the veil in the most serious outburst of opposition to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini since he seized power in Iran in mid-February.

No casualties were confirmed immediately in the dual attacks on tens of thousands who staged mass sit-ins in the streets when confronted with armed men who called them "whore" and "Savak" — agents of the shah's disbanded secret police.

Khomeini, headquartered in the town of Qom south of Teheran, disowned the revolutionaries and warned them of "harsh punishment" unless they stopped the provocations, but the clashes continued into the afternoon as thousands of women marched on Teheran University for a protest meeting after a noisy protest at the Justice Ministry.

The protests started on International Women's Day, Thursday, and have centered on Khomeini's recent criticism of women coming to work "naked" in government offices. Khomeini aides insist his edict was misunderstood, and accuse women of following a leftwing plot to upset the government.

But Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, who met Khomeini in Qom on Thursday night in his continuing fight for more authority to control the revolutionaries, warned

the religious leader of dangers inherent in the protests by women, courtesies in the government said.

The analysts said the protests could split the vote in the referendum three weeks from now on Khomeini's "Islamic republic."

Yesterday's protests began early, when tens of thousands of women converged on the university campus and marched down to the Justice Ministry. They were joined by girls from downtown commercial offices, who spilled into the streets dressed in imported clothes and made up smoking defiantly and screaming "Death to all forms of repression."

At Churchill Avenue several hundred men led by armed revolutionaries hurled stones at the demonstrators. "You are whore, you are not Moslem," they chanted.

Later a delegation of 20 women was permitted to go to Prime Minister Bazargan's office to present their complaints. After that the women dispersed peacefully.

Several unveiled women have said they were beaten up by men in various parts of the capital over the past two days.

Khomeini, speaking at a memorial service in Qom on Friday, called upon everyone to vote for his Islamic republic. "Those who want to add the word 'democratic' to an Islamic republic are people who are under the influence of the West and are ignorant or traitors," he added. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Tanzanian troops reported nearing Uganda capital

KAMPALA (UPI). — As Tanzanian aggressors reportedly moved slowly toward the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Uganda yesterday claimed the death of 100 soldiers and 60 km. in of the heavy fighting.

Western diplomatic sources in Kampala said that, despite the Ugandan claims, the Tanzanians were steadily advancing on the Ugandan capital with no Ugandan resistance evidence.

aggressors are looting and destroying Ugandan property to the extent they have raped nuns," the Ugandan radio broadcast said. The broadcast quoted Ugandan president Idi Amin as saying the morale of his troops was so high, "they are fighting to the last man."

Despite the diplomatic reports of the approaching war, residents of the capital said yesterday the city was "completely normal" and shops opened to bustling trade after being closed Friday for the Moslem Sabbath.

All informed sources said the Tanzanians were advancing on the road to Kampala at a rate of about five to six kilometers a day.

The main Tanzanian force was said to be about 20 km. from the town of Mpigi, which itself lies about 80 km. from the capital.

The Tanzanians were rebelling the area around Mpigi, but the Ugandans were offering no resistance to the advance, the sources said.

U.S. aid disappoints Turks; Ecevit plans belt-tightening

By LOUIS B. FLEMING
WASHINGTON Post News Service
ANKARA. — One day after Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said that the U.S. aid commitment is encouraging other nations from not contributing help at a critical time in the country's history, government sources said the premier would announce an austerity programme.

Government sources said on Friday that the social democratic premier had decided to re-draft his economic recovery programme.

His visits to Paris and Bonn by Minister Ziya Muesozoglu were aimed to produce urgent cash aid.

Unless the U.S. comes forth with a substantial contribution, this obviously has a discouraging effect on Turkey, with smaller means, it told foreign newsmen on Friday.

may be considering, if she is considering to contribute," Ecevit said.

The congressional aid proposal is for \$300m., including \$200m. in credits for military equipment, \$80m. in further credits for non-military purchases under the security support assistance programme and \$2m. for education and training.

The prime minister, faced with near-bankruptcy and continuing terrorism despite martial law in key parts of the country, said that failure of the West to offer help would "inevitably" have an impact on Turkey's foreign policy, but he made no direct threat to reconsider Turkey's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The new Turkish mood has been reflected by visits to Libya and Bangladesh this week by separate government ministers and ongoing talks with the Soviet Union on buying oil from Moscow.

Less significant, but perhaps more symbolic, was this week's decision by the state-run television to withdraw from the forthcoming Eurovision song contest, because it is being held in Jerusalem.

The television's statement said Turkey had always called on Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders.

But the Turks have known since last August that the song contest would be held in Jerusalem and they chose their candidate in an elimination contest only last week.

TWA's new Excursion fare to America from only \$525.00 return. Travel to commence prior march 31. Confirmed reservations. Daily departures. Stay from 6 to 60 days.

TWA No.1 across the Atlantic. TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline. Beth Hatefutsoth Museum of the Jewish Diaspora. Organized tours must be pre-arranged (Tel. 03-425161).

Beth Hatefutsoth Museum of the Jewish Diaspora. Opening Hours: Sunday, Monday, Thursday: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday: 3 p.m. — 10 p.m. Friday, Saturday: closed. Organized tours must be pre-arranged (Tel. 03-425161).

Housing headache that won't go away

By W.G. KIROLOS/United Press International

CAIRO. — Egypt's housing crisis is so acute that thousands of people live with the dead in graveyards.

Residents of collapsing houses often refuse to evacuate them, preferring to die under the debris than to live without shelter.

Some of its residents, like

thousands of others in similar circumstances, stay with relatives. Others live in tents or camp out in graveyards, living with the dead.

Key money is banned by law, but almost all landlords resort to this ploy because, they argue, government-controlled rents allow a very low return on their investment.

Some of its residents, like



Typical Cairo street. (Rehman Faraed)

Another ploy to which landlords resort — this one legal — is to sell the apartment instead of renting it.

The government has launched several housing projects in Cairo itself. But at best, they are a palliative, not a cure.

An average apartment in this category sells for anything between 6,000 pounds (£1,300,000) and 12,000 pounds (£2,600,000), usually with half as a down payment.



“conjugal nest.”

The building of other cities will follow, notably Sadat City, about 50 km. northwest of Cairo, along the desert highway leading to Alexandria.

The government has launched several housing projects in Cairo itself. But at best, they are a palliative, not a cure.

An average apartment in this category sells for anything between 6,000 pounds (£1,300,000) and 12,000 pounds (£2,600,000), usually with half as a down payment.

Pleasure spot called Aswan

By MAURICE GUINDI/United Press International

ASWAN. — There was a time when the one thing Egyptian civil servants dreaded most, short of being fired, was a transfer to Aswan.

It is the largest and southernmost urban centre before the border with Sudan. Government workers considered it exile. Their superiors considered it punishment.

Today Aswan is a pleasure spot, popular with civil servants and frequented by Egyptian and foreign tourists, particularly in winter.

When Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was forced to leave his strife-torn country in January his first stop was Aswan. He spent a week here.

Sadat intended it that way to give the shah the benefit of complete relaxation in this quiet, sunny city.

Aswan does not offer the dazzling array of antiquities like those of Luxor, home of the famed Karnak temple complex and the Valley of the Kings necropolis.

St. James Conference

In a feature article by Ian Black about the St. James Conference in London in 1939, published on February 7, reference was made to financial dealings between certain Jewish and Arab figures.

Mr. Elie Ellachar has told The Post that there is no basis for the statement that he was “no doubt capable of handing out money lavishly but he is not so particular as to worry about any quid pro quo whatsoever.”

Cotton or wheat?

By SHYAM BHATIA Observer Foreign News Service

CAIRO. — Strangers seeking to understand Egypt are well advised to travel either by road or rail from Cairo to Aswan, say 800-year-old Egypt-watchers.

If the Egyptian population remained at its Pharaonic levels, the narrow Nile valley and its broader delta, north of Cairo, would have more than enough resources to grow food both for domestic needs and also for export.

We could be self-sufficient in food, say experts at the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo. But, they add, it would mean giving up all the land presently devoted to growing cotton.

The main staple in Egypt is wheat and, given the twin demands of food and hard currency, the government's strategy has been to import whatever extra wheat it requires without reducing the cotton acreage too much.

SUCH A STRATEGY made sense so long as food imports were kept at reasonable levels. But, last year, the amount of imported wheat alone was in excess of 4.5m. tons, or more than 80 per cent of total consumption.

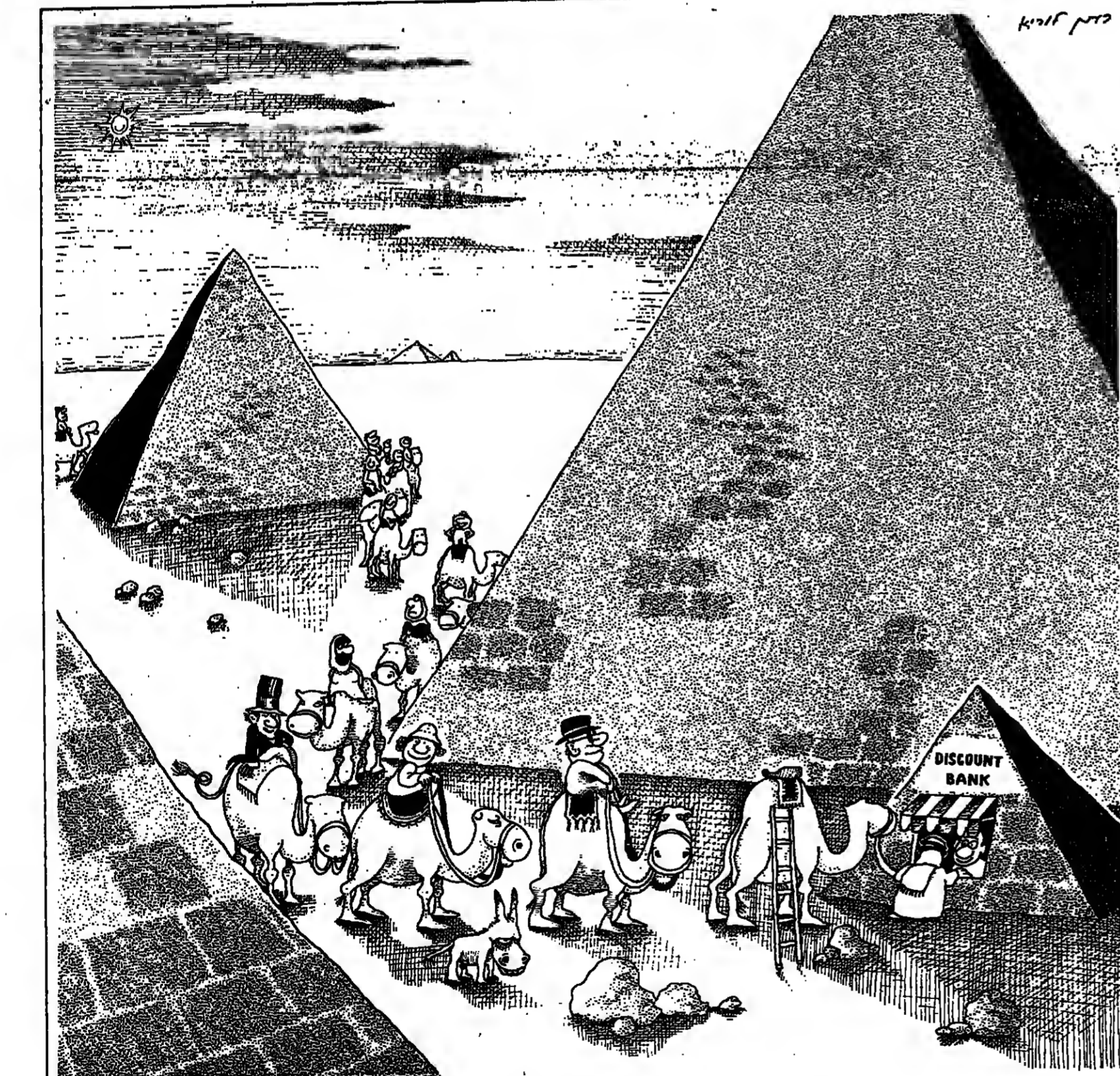
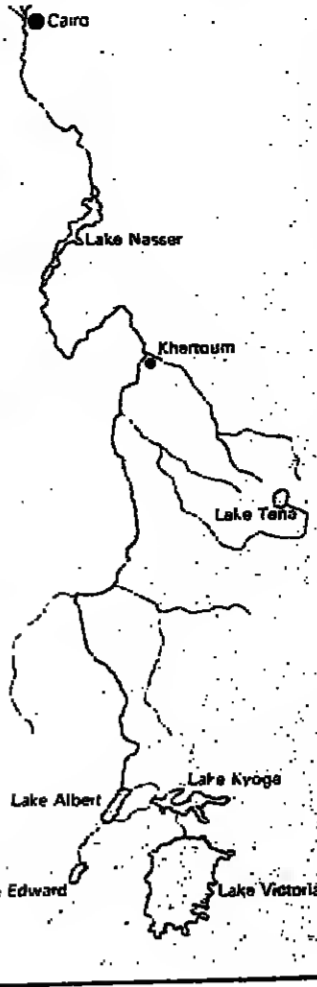
According to Jim R. Kelly, agricultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, 3.5m. tons of wheat were imported from America, 1m. tons from Australia and smaller quantities from Canada and Brazil.

Local economists say the government's agricultural strategy will have to be streamlined. The range of available options is a drastic curbing of population growth, eliminating all the land under cotton cultivation and using it over to wheat, reclaiming new land, and relying on high-yielding food grains that have transformed the agricultural output of the Punjab region in northern India.

When Sadat speaks of a revolution transforming the agricultural map of Egypt, his plans are centred on the reclamation of at least 1.6m. acres by the end of the century. Some of the ambitious reclamation is based on the prospects of developing an area of the western desert, which sits on top of a vast reservoir of underground water.

ARGUMENTS against the reclamation are that it is costly, at \$2,500 per acre, including the development of schools, hospitals and roads.

The counter-argument is that the reclamation is required not just for crop growth, but also to accommodate Egypt's burgeoning population, expected to reach 70m. by the end of the century.



and When Peace Comes...

Yes, it's near by... just around the corner.... at arm's reach... And we are ready. We, the Discountmen, always one step ahead. That's what they mean when they say: "Discount Bank is a dynamic bank."

Sure, we're proud of it. Proud of 222 branches, one of which must be near your home or office. And if you're doing business overseas, you'll find us there, too.

Egypt might not be so far away.... after all. And the day we open a Discount Bank branch in Cairo will be a great day. For you. For Discount Bank. For Israel. With God's help! Inshallah!

DISCOUNT BANK the human side of the coin

Shalom To President Jimmy Carter from the Staff and Management of the Tel Aviv-Sheraton Hotel

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'VERLAN', 'Pesech', 'SWIT', 'FRENCH', 'YOUR E', 'PORT SUS', 'OBJEC'.

THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

Following are the texts issued by the House of the Camp David summit meeting.

THE FRAMEWORK OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mohammed Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, at Camp David on Sept. 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to adhere to it:

PREAMBLE

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following: The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 in which the following principles are stated: After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive humane efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of great religions, does not yet enjoy the blessing of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for a better life, so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and that this area can become a model of coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The historic initiative by President Carter in visiting Jerusalem and the region, accorded to him by the Egyptian government and people, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, a peace proposal made by both sides, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the burden of war. The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law ever enjoy legitimacy now provided accepted standards for the conduct of relations between all states.

To achieve a relationship of peace, the spirit of Article 7 of the U.N. Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it, are necessary for the purpose of trying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338. Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal will accelerate movement toward a era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability and in assuring security.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, understanding the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, reach to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, and other measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree to be useful.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, understanding the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, reach to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, and other measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree to be useful.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, understanding the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, reach to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, and other measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree to be useful.

WEST BANK AND GAZA

Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in the following stages: (A) Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking account the security concerns of

all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants under these arrangements the Israeli military administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government.

To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, the government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration to both the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

(B) Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

(C) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period.

These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbors, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

- (1) The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.
- (2) Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.
- (3) Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.
- (4) Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

2. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in

providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain continuing liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian and Egyptian officers.

3. During the transitional period, the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

4. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

B. EGYPT-ISRAEL

1. Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them, while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under this treaty.

C. ASSOCIATED PRINCIPLES

1. Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

2. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

- (A) Full recognition.
- (B) Abolishing economic boycotts.
- (C) Guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other



parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law. 3. Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal. 4. Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims. 5. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of

the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties. 6. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They shall also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertakings contained in this framework.

The Framework for a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them.

It is agreed that: The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at a location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of U.N. Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between 2 and 3 years after the peace treaty is signed. The following matters are agreed between the parties: (a) The full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the internationally recognized border between Egypt and Mandate Palestine; (b) The withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai; (c) The use of airfields left by the Israelis near El Arish, Rafah, Raheen-Naqb and Sharm el-Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations; (d) The right of free passage by ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspension of freedom of navigation and overflight; (e) The construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and

(f) The stationing of military forces listed below. Stationing of Forces A. No more than one division (mechanized or infantry) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 kilometers east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal. B. Only UN forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba, varying in width from 20 km. to 40 km. C. In the area within three kilometers east of the international border there will be Israeli limited military forces not to exceed 4 infantry battalions and UN observers. D. Border patrol units, not to exceed 3 battalions, will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above. The exact demarcation of the above areas will be as decided during the peace negotiations. Early warning stations may exist to insure compliance with the terms of the agreement. UN forces will be stationed:

- A. In part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km. of the Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent to the international border, and
- B. In the Sharm-el-Sheikh area to insure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and those forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the UN with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

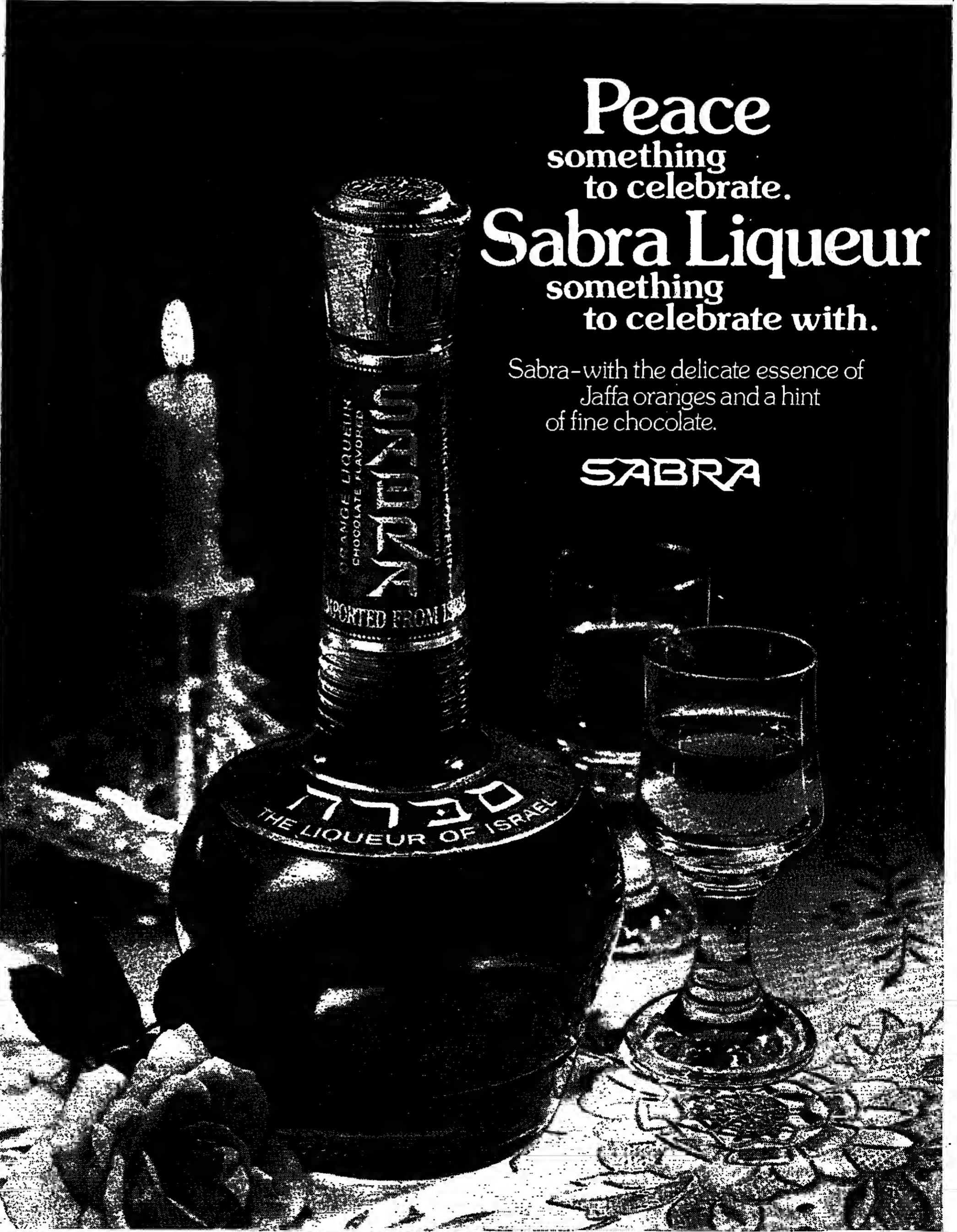
After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is complete, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: Full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the duo process of law. Interim withdrawal

Between 3 months and 9 months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of El Arish to Ras Mohammed, the exact location of this line to be determined by mutual agreement.

Peace something to celebrate. Sabra Liqueur something to celebrate with.

Sabra-with the delicate essence of Jaffa oranges and a hint of fine chocolate.

SABRA

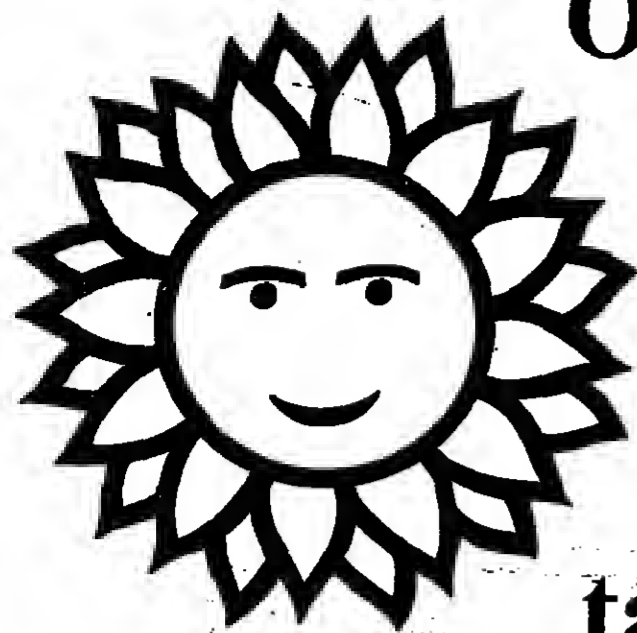


Owner: Karmon | Shirin | Natanan

OVERLAND TOURS
offers you
A Pessach Vacation
(April 9-22, 1979) to
ITALY - SWITZERLAND - FRENCH RIVIERA
for only \$157.* (incl. VAT) per person
This price includes:
flights, accommodation and half board;
sightseeing and tours
from Rome via St. Moritz to Nice
Seder Night celebration and
an Israeli Hebrew/English speaking tour conductor.
* Price valid as of March 1, 1979
Particulars and bookings at your travel agent

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS



Outside of our Israeli sun, nothing is as warming as having tax-free money in Bank Hapoalim.

Keep that warm Israeli feeling by making a really good investment. Open a Foreign Currency Account in Bank Hapoalim and earn interest, free of Israel income tax or estate duties. You can make deposits, withdrawals or transfer money freely at any Bank Hapoalim branch in Israel or abroad. Or, bank by-mail if it's more convenient. Drop in at any Bank Hapoalim branch and get complete details. You'll also get a warm welcome.

Bank Hapoalim ^B_M

We mean business.

Head Office: 50 Rothschild Blvd. Tel Aviv, Israel
 Foreign Currency Centers:
 Tel Aviv, 104 Hayarkon St. Tel. 03-228118
 Jerusalem, 26 King George St. Tel. 02-222248, 02-222249
 Offices Abroad: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Miami, London, Manchester, Zurich, Paris, Toronto, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Caracas.

THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS



Exchange of letters

TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

I have the honor to inform you that during two weeks after my return home I will submit a motion before Israel's parliament (the Knesset) to decide on the following question:

If during the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all outstanding issues are agreed upon, "are you in favor of the removal of the Israeli settlers from the northern and southern Sinai areas or are you in favor of keeping the aforementioned settlers in those areas?"

The vote, Mr. President, on this issue will be completely free from the usual parliamentary party discipline to the effect that although the coalition is being now supported by 70 members out of 120, every member of the Knesset, as I believe, both of the government and the opposition benches will be enabled to vote in accordance with his own conscience.

peace negotiations for concluding a peace treaty.

3. If Israel fails to meet this commitment, the "framework" shall be void and invalid.

TO PRIME MINISTER BEGIN FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, describing how you intend to place the question of the future of Israeli settlements in Sinai before the Knesset for its decision.

Enclosed is a copy of President Sadat's letter to me on this subject.

TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRESIDENT SADAT:

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem.

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored.

2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.

3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian People, in the West Bank.

4. Relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the city are null and void and should be rescinded.

5. All peoples must have free access to the city and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination.

6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.

7. Essential functions in the city should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

I have the honor to inform you, Mr. President, that on 28 June 1967 — Israel's parliament (the Knesset) promulgated and adopted a law to

the effect: "The government is empowered by a decree to apply law, the jurisdiction and administration of the state in any part of Eretz Israel Land of Israel (Palestine), as stated in a decree." On the basis of this law, the government of Israel decreed in 1967 that Jerusalem is one indivisible, the capital of the State of Israel.

TO PRESIDENT SADAT FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, setting forth the Egyptian position on Jerusalem. I am transmitting a copy of this letter to Prime Minister Begin for his information.

The position of the United States on Jerusalem remains unchanged. The Ambassador Goldhamer, the United States Representative to the United Nations General Assembly, and the United States Ambassador Yost of the United States Security Council on July 14, 1967, and subsequently.

TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRESIDENT SADAT:

In connection with the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," I am writing you a letter to inform you of the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the implementation of a comprehensive settlement. To ensure the implementation of the provisions related to the West Bank and Gaza and to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian People, Egypt is prepared to assume the role of a mediator in the following consultations with the representatives of the Palestinian People.

TO PRIME MINISTER BEGIN FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I hereby acknowledge that I have informed me as follows: A) In each paragraph of the agreed framework document, the word "Palestinian" shall be construed and understood as "Palestinian Arab." B) In each paragraph of the expression "West Bank" is being, and will be, used by the Government of Israel and Samaja.

To the President of the United States President Jimmy Carter

Dear Mr. President,

The road of the reconciler is a long, lonely and difficult one paved with criticisms and attacks from both sides. You, Mr. President, have gone a long way, thanks to your limitless patience and perseverance, in bringing together two of the most proud and obstinate peoples on our planet — the people of Israel and the people of Egypt. Both peoples have lived in fear and suspicion of each other for more than thirty years. However, because of your untiring efforts, the impossible dream of peace in our region may yet become a reality. I am sure I am expressing the views of millions of people, not only in this region but all over the world, when I pray and hope that you will discover new strength, courage and wisdom to help bring all the peoples of the Middle East together to live in peace, and so be blessed — for "blessed are the peacemakers."

Abie Nathan
Voice of Peace
Radio Station

TO PRESIDENT SADAT FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter to me from Prime Minister Begin setting forth how he proposes to present the issue of the Sinai settlements to the Knesset for the latter's decision.

In this connection, I understand from your letter that Knesset approval to withdraw all Israeli settlers from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty is a prerequisite to any negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

In connection with the "Framework for a Settlement in Sinai" to be signed tonight, I would like to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the settlements:

1. All Israeli settlers must be withdrawn from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty.

2. Agreement by the Israeli Government and its constitutional institutions to this basic principle is therefore a prerequisite to starting

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS

Highlights of the Egypt-Israel peace agreement: a framework for a final treaty, to be signed by the two countries within three months.

- Egypt to regain sovereignty throughout the Sinai.
- Israel is entitled to ask for "security zones" and Egypt is limited to civilian use of airfields in the Sinai.
- Three to nine months after the treaty is signed, Israel must pull back its forces from a "substantial" portion of the Sinai. Thereafter, diplomatic relations to be established. Final Israeli withdrawal two to three years after the treaty.

Still unresolved is the question of the fate of Israeli settlements in the Rafiah area.

The "Middle East framework": a

set of broad general principles which "may" serve as an outline for a final peace.

- Calls for a five-year transition period in the West Bank and Gaza leading to full autonomy for the people there.
- Inhabitants of both areas to elect representatives to participate in the peace process.
- Israel can retain a limited presence in specific bases, but a military government will come to an end.

Left unsettled are such issues as the ultimate boundaries of the West Bank, the nature of the autonomous Palestinian entity, the status of Jerusalem and security arrangements for Israel (see text of document on page 14).

The following is the text of the official English-language version of the peace treaty negotiated between Egypt and Israel, as published by Jerusalem and Washington on Nov. 24, 1978. The text was released following publication in Cairo's semi-official "Al Ahram" newspaper of a version that both Israel and the U.S. described as "incomplete."

BLAIR HOUSE/DRAFT TREATY



Israeli and Egyptian negotiators in Blair House — October 31, 1978.

Treaty of peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of the State of Israel — Preamble

Convinced of the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338;

Reaffirming their adherence to the "Framework for peace in the Middle East agreed at Camp David," dated September 17, 1978;

Noting that the aforementioned framework as appropriate is intended to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel but also between Israel and each of its other Arab neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with it on this basis;

Desiring to bring to an end the state of war between them and to establish a peace in which every state in the area can live in security;

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel is an important step in the search for a comprehensive peace in the area and for the attainment of the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects;

Inviting the other Arab parties to this dispute to join the peace process with Israel guided by and based on the principles of the aforementioned framework;

Desiring as well to develop friendly relations and cooperation between themselves in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law governing international relations in times of peace;

Agree to the following provisions in the free exercise of their sovereignty, in order to implement the "Framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel:"

ARTICLE I
1. The state of war between the parties will be terminated and peace will be established between them upon the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

2. Israel will withdraw all its armed forces and civilians from the Sinai behind the international boundary between Egypt and Mandated Palestine, as provided in the annexed protocol (Annex I), and Egypt will resume the exercise of its full sovereignty over the Sinai.
3. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal provided for in Annex I, the parties will establish normal and friendly relations in accordance with article III (3).

ARTICLE II
The permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel is the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the former mandated territory of Palestine, as shown on the map at Annex II, without prejudice to the issue of the status of the Gaza Strip. The parties recognize this boundary as inviolable. Each will respect the territorial integrity of the other, including their territorial waters and airspace.

ARTICLE III
1. The parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among states in times of peace. In particular:
A. They recognize and will respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.
B. They recognize and will respect each other's right to live in peace within their secure and recognized boundaries.
C. They will refrain from the threat or use of force, directly or indirectly, against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means.

2. Each party undertakes to ensure that acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, or violence do not originate from and are not committed from within its territory, or by any forces subject to its control or by any other forces stationed on its territory, against the population, citizens or property of the other party. Each party also undertakes to refrain from organizing, instigating, inciting, assisting or participating in acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other party, anywhere, and undertakes to ensure that perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice.
3. The parties agree that the normal relationship established between them will include full recognition, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, termination of economic boycotts and discriminatory barriers to the free movement of people and goods, and will guarantee the mutual enjoyment by citizens of the due process of law. The process by which they undertake to achieve such a relationship parallel to the implementation of other provisions of this treaty is set out in the annexed protocol (Annex II)

ARTICLE IV
1. In order to provide maximum security for both parties on the basis of reciprocity, agreed security arrangements will be established including limited force zones in Egyptian and Israeli territory and United Nations forces and observers, described in detail as to nature and timing in Annex I, and other security arrangements the parties may agree upon.
2. The parties agree to the stationing of United Nations personnel in areas described in Annex I. The parties agree not to request withdrawal of the United Nations personnel and that these personnel will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the United Nations, with the affirmative vote of the five permanent members, unless the parties otherwise agree.
3. A joint commission will be established to facilitate the implementation of the treaty, as provided for in Annex I.

4. The security arrangements provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at the request of either party be reviewed and amended by mutual agreement of the parties.

ARTICLE V

1. Ships of Israel, and cargoes destined for or coming from Israel, shall enjoy the right of free passage through the Suez Canal and its approaches through the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean Sea on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888, applying to all nations. Israeli nationals, vessels and cargoes, as well as persons, vessels and cargoes destined for and coming from Israel, shall be accorded non-discriminatory treatment in all matters connected with the usage of the canal.
2. The parties consider the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba to be international waterways open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight. The parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either country through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

3. The parties consider the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba to be international waterways open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight. The parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either country through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

ARTICLE VI

1. This treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the parties under the charter of the United Nations.
2. The parties undertake to fulfill in good faith their obligations under this treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any instrument external to this treaty.
3. They further undertake to take all the necessary measures for the application in their relations of the provisions of the multilateral conventions to which they are parties, including the submission of appropriate modification to the secretary general of the United Nations and other depositories of such conventions.
4. The parties undertake not to enter into any obligation in conflict with this treaty.

5. Subject to Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the parties under the present treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this treaty will be binding and implemented.

ARTICLE VII

1. Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this treaty shall be resolved by negotiations.
2. Any such disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation shall be resolved by conciliation or submitted to arbitration.

ARTICLE VIII

The parties agree to establish a claims commission for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

ARTICLE IX

1. This treaty shall enter into force upon exchange of instruments of ratification.
2. This treaty supersedes the agreements between Egypt and Israel of September, 1975.
3. All protocols annexed and maps attached to this treaty shall be regarded as an integral part hereof.
4. The treaty shall be communicated to the secretary general of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the charter of the United Nations.

(Blanks for signature)
Done at.....this.....day.....of 1978, in duplicate in the Arabic, English and Hebrew languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

The third annex to the treaty

ANNEX III

Protocol concerning relations of the parties.

ARTICLE 1

Diplomatic and Consular Relations:
The parties agree to establish diplomatic and consular relations and to exchange ambassadors upon completion of the interim withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2

Economic and Trade Relations:
1. The parties agree to remove all discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations and to terminate boycotts of each other upon completion of the interim withdrawal.
2. As soon as possible and not later than six months after the completion of the interim withdrawal the parties will enter negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement on trade and commerce for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations.

ARTICLE 3

Cultural Relations:
The parties agree to establish normal cultural relations following the completion of the interim withdrawal.
2. They agree on the desirability of cultural exchanges in all fields, and shall, as soon as possible and not later than six months after completion of the interim withdrawal, enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a cultural agreement for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4

1. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, each party will permit the free movement of nationals and

vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither party will impose discriminatory restriction on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other.
2. Mutual unimpeded access to places of religious and historical significance will be provided on a non-discriminatory basis.

ARTICLE 5

Cooperation for Development and Good Neighbourly Relations:
1. The parties recognize a mutuality of interest in good neighbourly relations and agree to consider means to promote such relations.
2. The parties will cooperate in promoting peace, stability and development in their region. Each agrees to consider proposals to all other may wish to make to this end.
3. The parties shall seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance and will, accordingly, abstain from hostile propaganda against each other.

ARTICLE 6

Transportation and Telecommunications:

1. The parties recognize as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the aviation agreements to which they are both party, particularly by the Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944 ("The Chicago Convention") and the International Air Services Transit Agreement, 1944.
2. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal any declaration of national emergency by a party under article 95 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other party on a discriminatory basis.
3. Egypt agrees that the use of airfields left by Israel near El Arish, Rafah, Ras el Nakh and Sharm el Sheikh shall be for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations.
4. As soon as possible and not later than six months after the completion of the interim withdrawal, the parties shall enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a civil aviation agreement.

ARTICLE 7

Enjoyment of Human Rights
The parties affirm their commitment to respect and observe human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and they will promote these rights and freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 8

Territorial Seas
Without prejudice to the provisions of article 5 of the treaty of peace, each party recognizes the right of vessels of the other party to innocent passage through its territorial sea in accordance with the rules of international law.

5. The parties will reopen and maintain roads and railways between their countries and will consider further road and rail links.
The parties further agree that a highway will be constructed and maintained between Egypt, Israel and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage of persons, vehicles and goods between Egypt and Jordan without prejudice to their sovereignty over that part of the highway which falls within their respective territory.

6. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, normal postal telephone, telex, data facsimile, wireless and cable communications and television relay services by cable, radio and satellite shall be established between the two parties in accordance with all relevant international conventions and regulations.

7. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, each party shall grant normal access to its ports for vessels and cargoes of the other, as well as vessels and cargoes destined for or coming from the other. Such access shall be granted on the same conditions generally applicable to vessels and cargoes of other nations.

Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace will be implemented upon the exchange of instruments of ratification of the aforementioned treaty.

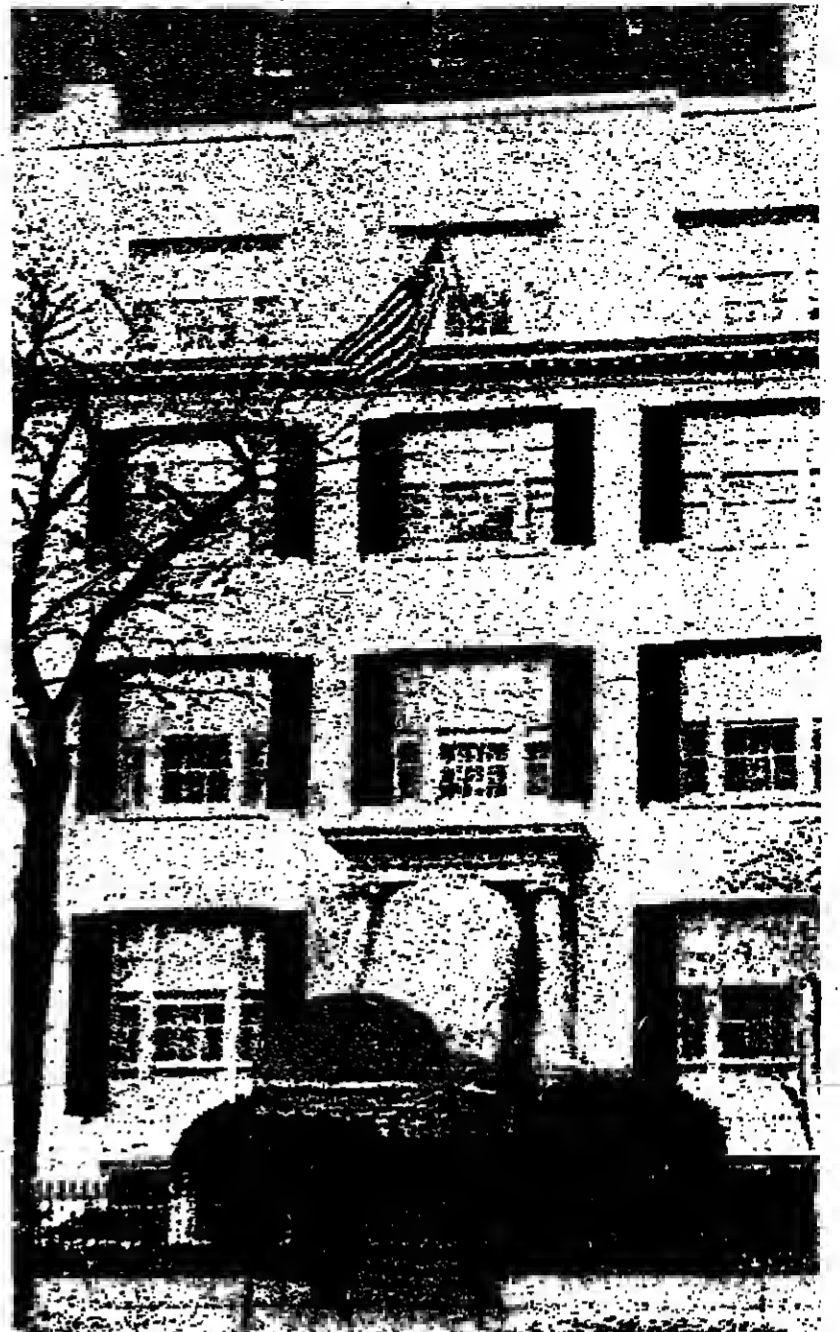
ARTICLE 9

Enforcement of Human Rights
The parties affirm their commitment to respect and observe human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and they will promote these rights and freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 10

Territorial Seas
Without prejudice to the provisions of article 5 of the treaty of peace, each party recognizes the right of vessels of the other party to innocent passage through its territorial sea in accordance with the rules of international law.

The official text of Annexes One and Two — dealing with military deployments, security arrangements and maps — were not published.



Blair House in Washington.

We're settling an old account... and investing in peace.

American Israel Bank Ltd.



מכילת ספרים

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Subscription Concert No. 4
 Conductor: **SEMYON BYCHKOV**
 Soloist: **ARTHUR MOREIRA LIMA**

Mozart: Symphony No. 25 in G Minor, K. 183
 Mozart: Piano Concerto in D Minor, K. 466
 Beethoven: Symphony in G Major

TEL AVIV, Tel Aviv Museum
 Sunday, March 25, 8.30 p.m., Series 1
 Monday, March 26, 8.30 p.m., Series 2
 Wednesday, March 28, 8.30 p.m., Series 3
 Thursday, March 29, 8.30 p.m., Series 4

HAIFA, Auditorium, Saturday, March 24, 8.30 p.m.
 JERUSALEM, Jerusalem Theatre, Sunday, April 1, 8.30 p.m.
 KFAH SABA, Heichal Hatarbut, Thursday, March 22, 8.30 p.m.
 RISHPON, Beit Ha'am, Thursday, March 27, 8.30 p.m.

WHY I?

6,000,001
 Six million and one
 And I'm the one
 The rest are dead
 Before their time
 Before their seed could sprout
 In awful ways
 I do not care to repeat
 (lest other evil ears
 do hear
 and turn the ploughshares
 into swords
 and worse.

Six million and one
 And I'm the
 ONE
 Why I?
 What am I doing here
 And all the rest are dead?
 Surely there is something to be said
 by me alone
 something great

something to move the world
 to greatness
 some message I have to bring
 the One
 from six million and one
 the one ONE.

Why I?
 What's special about me?
 Why was I different from
 thee and thee and thee
 O six million
 Why was I different
 I
 the one
 Why
 I?

From "WHY I?"
 by Grace Hollander
 Available at Steimatsky's

HEBREW UNIVERSITY FORUM

Every Monday evening in English at 8 p.m.
 at the United Synagogue Centre
 2/4 Rehov Agnon, Jerusalem

March 12 **JEWISH LIFE IN EGYPT**
 Lecturer: Bert Arwas, Barrister-at-Law

March 19 **PROBLEMS OF INTERFAITH IN ISRAEL**
 Panel: Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder, Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University and Father Francis Furlong, Director of the Pontifical Biblical Institute.

March 26 **I WAS A ZIONIST PRISONER IN LEBANON —**
 the story of a heroine
 Lecturer: Mrs. Shula Cohen

Please be in your seats ten minutes to eight.
 Admission IL5.00
 Co-sponsors: Information Centre, Ministry of Education
 Dept. of Social Integration, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption
 Clip and save. Next advertisement March 25

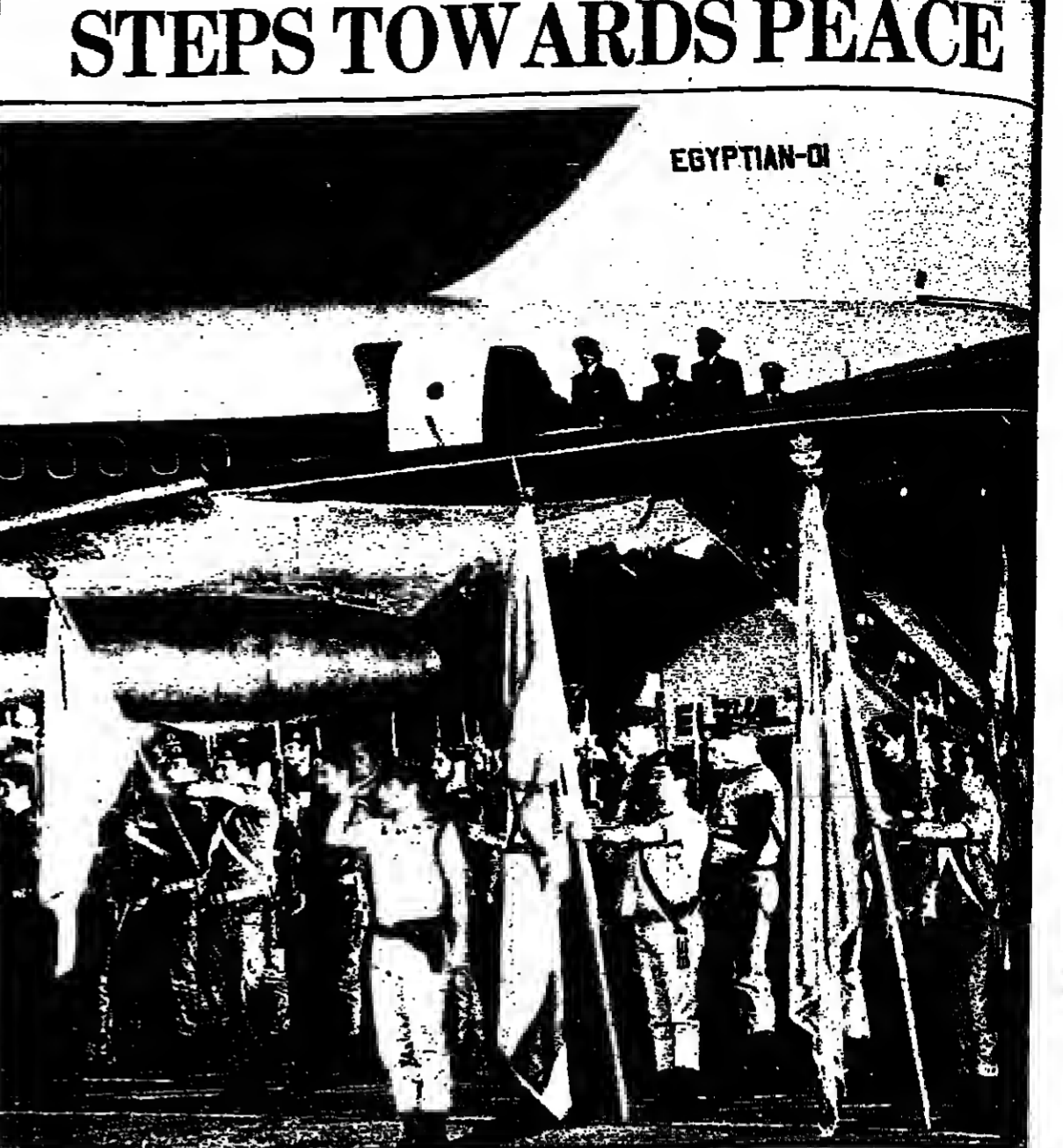


Ring our bell — and Champagne will flow at your party

ELIAZ wants you to have fun at your party. And how can you have fun without Champagne? With our "Drink More — Pay Less" campaign you can buy a case of 12 bottles of Champagne (or more) at a **SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICE** which will let you forget inflation. Splendid, sparkling Champagne — straight from our cellars to your party. Phone an Eliaz agent today:

Tel Aviv: "Arba Kosot," Tel. 03-823542
 Jerusalem: Rami Ben Yehuda, Tel. 02-224003
 Haifa: "Maayan Hacarmel," Haifa Bay, Tel. 04-725004
 or ring our bell at the cellars (063-88643) and we'll give you the name of your nearest dealer.

ELIAZ



November 19, 1977 — the day Sadat arrived at Ben-Gurion airport

THE FOLLOWING is a chronology of Middle East peace developments since direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts began in November 1977:

November 9, 1977: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tells the Egyptian parliament he is willing to visit Israel.

November 15: Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin, through a U.S. intermediary, formally invites Sadat to Israel.

November 19: Sadat arrives in Israel for a 36-hour visit and is welcomed with full military honours.

December 14: Egyptian and Israeli officials open talks in Cairo.

December 25: Sadat and Begin meet in Ismailia.

December 28: The two leaders end their talks disagreeing over the future of the West Bank.

January 4, 1978: U.S. President Jimmy Carter visits Egypt.

January 11: Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers meet in Cairo.

January 18: Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers meet in Jerusalem. Sadat soon recalls his negotiating team after Begin publicly criticizes then Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel.

January 28: Israel postpones resumption of defence talks in Cairo, citing derogatory remarks in Egyptian newspapers.

February 9: Sadat ends talks with Carter at Camp David.

February 14: Carter approves a multi-billion dollar sale of warplanes to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

March 21: Begin meets Carter in Washington.

May 2: Begin visits Washington again.

July 13: Sadat and Weizman meet in Salzburg, Austria.

July 18: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers meet at Leeds Castle, England.

July 26: Egypt orders a 10-man Israeli military delegation to leave.

August 5: Vance visits Israel and Egypt to invite Begin and Sadat to meet Carter at Camp David.

August 8: White House announces the Camp David summit.

September 5: Summit begins.

September 17: Summit ends with Begin and Sadat signing accords in which they agree to negotiate in good faith to conclude a peace treaty within three months.

October 12: Peace treaty talks open in Washington.

November 11: After a series of crises, Vance presents both sides with a draft treaty accompanied by a side letter dealing with the link between the peace treaty and the issue of Palestinian autonomy.

Begin raises objections at a meeting with Vance at New York's Kennedy Airport and the peace talks effectively break down.

November 21: Israeli cabinet accepts the draft treaty, but rejects the side letter on Palestinian autonomy.

November 24: During the week Begin and Sadat exchange personal letters in which Egypt asks for part of the treaty to be renegotiated.

December 4: Carter sends Vance the Middle East.

December 12: Egypt accepts draft treaty if it is accompanied by side letters interpreting Egyptian view of some clauses.

December 15: Israel rejects Egyptian proposals.

December 17: The three-man Camp David deadline for a treaty passes without an agreement.

December 24: Vance meets Egyptian Prime Minister Moustafiz Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Brussels.

December 31: Israel cabinet agrees to more talks with Egypt.

February 21, 1979: Vance, Khalil and Dayan begin new talks at Camp David.

February 25: Carter invites Begin and Khalil to meet him for a new modified Camp David summit.

February 27: Israel rejects the invitation to Begin, Carter and the Israeli leader and invites him to Washington for private talks.

March 1: Begin arrives and immediately opens negotiations.

March 5: Israeli cabinet accepts Begin's recommendations on proposals from Carter. The House announces Carter will be for Egypt and Israel on March 11.

Jerusalem Journalist, Herut activist (member of the Herut Central Committee), Itzhak Shmueli, demonstrating in front of an American-Israeli yeshiva in Jerusalem.

One slogan not seen says: Prime Minister Menachem Begin — from Sinai don't retreat; Ben-Gurion's mistake don't repeat. Back a third time don't run. It isn't fun.

The end of the slogan (right corner) is to be read: Jerusalem wouldn't be Beirut — Eretz Yisrael — Palestine!

(Advertisement)

Rama Gidron Hotel

Talpiot, Jerusalem will be

Open to the Public in April after renovations and modernisation

We will be pleased to accept reservations (bed and breakfast only) at popular rates.

Particulars at "ON" Hotel Reservations Centre, Ltd.:
 Tel Aviv — 111 Rehov Allenby (arcade), Tel. 612667
 Kikar Dizengoff (4 Reines), Tel. 248306
 Haifa — 22 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 645403/4, 126 Sderot Hakoasi, Tel. 82277
 Jerusalem — 8 Rehov Shamal, Tel. 224624
 Netanya — 4 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 22947
 Beerabeta — 31 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 73308

BUNK: "No more war". Sadat

BECAUSE "I was in our village when Hitler marched from Munich to Berlin, to wipe out the consequences of Germany's defeat in World War 1. I gathered my friends and told them we ought to follow Hitler's example."

Anwar Sadat, "Autobiography" 1978

Murray and Hanna Greenfield

Intensive courses in YOGA & MEDITATION

by Swami Nityabodhananda Saraswati

During Pesach in ACCO from 12th-21st of April, in JERUSALEM from the 29th of April-31st of May.

For information and program contact:
 (Haifa, Jazzer St. 16/3)
 Nazareth 1116 (Fax: 04574019 between 7-9 p.m.)
 SUDANESHAN YOGA AND MEDITATION SCHOOL

read Swami Janakananda's book:
 Yoga, Tantra and Meditation
 112 pages, 20 illustrations (Paper Book)
 Also read Medical & Psychological Scientific Research on Yoga & Meditation
 by Prof. published by Sivan Press.

Very Rare Stamps

Egyptian 'Errors' in the King Farouk series.

Now in my office. I await your visit.

94 Allenby Road (in the passage), P.O.B. 4444, Tel Aviv, Tel. 615755.

The Israel National Opera

Founded by Edin De Pbilippe
 Tel Aviv, 1'Allenby St., Tel. 57227

Haifa: 12.3 — Auditorium
 • NABUCCO
 T.A.: 13.3 • 19.3 • 21.3
 • SYLVA

GALA PERFORMANCES:
 T.A.: 17.3 • 24.3 • 31.3 •
 Haifa: 28.3

RIGOLETTO by VERDI
 with: RIO NOVELLO
 ("La Scala" — Milano)

Beerzhebt: 20.3 "Keren" at 9.15

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA • PAGLIACCI
 T.A.: 22.3 •
 TOSCA • PUCCINI

SOMEBODY LISTENING?

- * Devices to prevent monitoring of telephone conversations.
- * Automatic telephone answering machines.
- * Metal detectors.
- * Service to detect hidden microphones (bugs).

Radio Doctor Ltd., 18 Rehov Shalom Aleichem, Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-286441.

The Ecumenical Institute for Advanced Theological Studies presents

THE TANTUR LECTURES FOR 1978/1979

on the general subject

PRAYER IN LATE ANTIQUITY AND IN EARLY CHRISTIANITY

The Fourth Lecture: Some Early West Semitic Prayer Formulars
 Professor Marvin H. Pope, Yale University

THURSDAY, 15 March, 1979 at 4.30 p.m. in the Tantur Auditorium (on the main road to Bethlehem, at the foot of Glin, Bus No. 101)

Early visitors welcome — Tea 8.45 p.m.
 Watch Jerusalem Post for announcement of subsequent lectures:
 March 29, April 26, and May 21.

JOIN SAA'S FABULOUS TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA — THE LAND OF A THOUSAND CONTRASTS.

Tour South Africa this Passover with South African Airways on a 22-day tour for only IL 13,900 + \$994.

With SAA's famous "Fly Now — Pay Later" plan you pay only 10% down for your flight ticket and the rest in 12 monthly instalments, unlinked, and at only 5% interest on the balance which works out at only 2% per annum.

In the land of a thousand contrasts you'll dig deep into a gold mine, go wild in the Kruger National Park game reserve, drum up a dance with a Zulu tribe, wish for what you want at the Cape of Good Hope, bet on an ostrich race, shop at unbelievably low prices in Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg and other places, and enjoy full-board at first-class hotels where fabulous food and fabulous rooms are all part of fabulous South Africa.

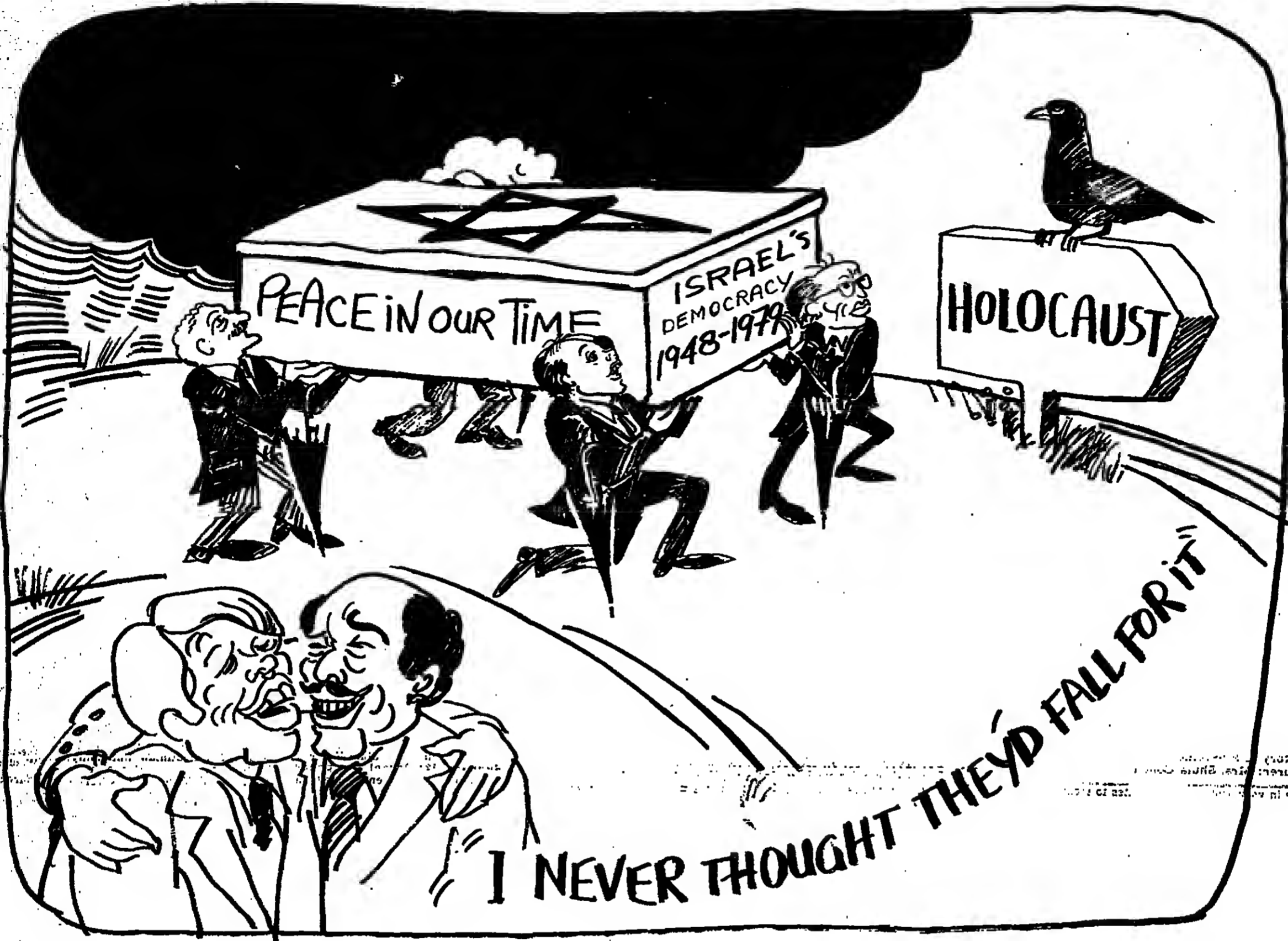
Departing April 9 — returning April 30.

For reservations and full details see your travel agent or the SAA office at 5, Shalom Aleichem St., Tel Aviv.
 Phones: 03-58388, 03-57759, 03-51844.

הקדמת התוכנית

WE ARE WORRIED

What are they doing to the "only democracy" in the Middle East?



Prime Minister Begin:

- World Jewry wants to know what you and Carter really agreed to!
- Is it what you promised Israel and the Jews of the world when you became prime minister?
- Is Israel's destiny to be decided in collaboration with a "former Nazi"!
- Is Munich 1938 so far away?

A strong Israel will guarantee a secure Jewish "Homeland" and the survival of the Jewish People.

A secure Israel will protect freedom and democracy in the Middle East.

J'lem Betar tie Netanya Macs, widen league lead as T.A. Maccabi loses

By PAUL KOHN Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — A disputed penalty three minutes before the end enabled Jerusalem Betar to draw level 1-1 with Netanya Maccabi before 8,000 fans at the Katamon ground in Jerusalem.

Yehud played a tight defensive game, depending on fast breaks into attack to upset the more highly-touted victors.
Despite fielding a weakened team, Beersheba Hapoel scored their first win of 1979, with Tel Aviv Maccabi at the receiving end.

Second division league leaders Ramat Gan Hakoah were held to a 1-1 draw at home by the improving Tirat Carmel Hapoel.
State Cup games take the stage next Saturday, with league games returning the week after.

Three world records set for hammer throw

MONTREAL (AP) — Yuri Sedykh of the Soviet Union set the world record for the hammer throw.

Long trims McEnroe for \$40,000 prize

On resumption, the American broke serve to 2-0, but Borg immediately broke back, taking the next three games.

Haifa Hapoel took a 6th minute lead against Shimshon at the Bloomfield stadium through Shlomo Sticker.

Petah Tikva takes two of three judo titles

TEL AVIV. — Petah Tikva Hapoel judoists won titles in the national judo championships held in two of the three weights at Kiryat Ono yesterday.

Steele takes over as tennis coach for national squad

TEL AVIV. — Australian Ronald Steele is next week starting his second stint as national tennis coach, taking over from Jackie Saul.



VARESE. — Spectators wave wooden crosses and chant anti-Semitic slogans in Varese during last Wednesday's basketball game between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Emerson of Varese.

Liverpool ends Ipswich hopes for Cup, 1-0

LONDON. — A brilliant 53rd minute goal by Liverpool's Kenneth International striker Kenny Dalglish yesterday ended Ipswich's hopes of retaining the English (FA) Cup.

Rumania seeks closer Israel sports ties

By PAUL KOHN Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Rumania is interested in strengthening its sports ties with Israel and will send a contingent of 50 athletes to the 11th Hapoel Games here in May.

Struch, Darabash win shoot crowns

Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Zelig Struch of Haifa Hapoel won the national rifle shooting title, prone position, at Ramat Gan yesterday.

Advertisement for Tel Aviv Philharmonic concerts. Includes details for 'Subscription Concert No. 7' and 'Subscription Concert No. 6' featuring Zubin Mehta and Radu Lupu.

Advertisement for the Tel Aviv Museum. Features 'Exhibitions' by artists like Avoy, Epstein, and Aher, and 'Music' performances by Sergio Luca and Milka Laas.

Large advertisement for EL AL Express, a parcel service. Includes an illustration of an airplane and text describing the service's reliability and speed.

THE JERUSALEM POST
 Editor and Managing Director Erwin Frankel
 Editor
 Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955
 Editor 1955-74 the late TED LURIE Editor 1974-75 LEA BEN OOR
 EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building
 Romema, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81 (91000) Telephone 528181, Telex 26421
 TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O. Box 20126 (61200) Telephone 294222
 HAIFA 34 Rehov Herzl, Hader Macarmel P.O. Box 4810 (31040) Telephone 645444
 JERUSALEM BRANCH (ads subscriptions) 6 Rehov Ansholus, Telephone 223985
 Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd.
 Printed at The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem Registered at the G.P.O.
 Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement

The final steps

IN WELCOMING President Carter last night at Ben Gurion Airport, President Yitzhak Navon accurately expressed the feelings of Israel. The ardent hope for peace that embraces all Israelis is coupled with concern about the significance of the concessions that Israel has made.

Only last week, in Washington, Prime Minister Menahem Begin went a step further. Accepting new U.S. proposals that saved the peace process from collapse, the Premier, with the approval of the Cabinet, endorsed what in the Israeli view were formulations that should also be acceptable to Egypt.

It now appears that President Sadat did not simply accept these formulations and that he presented President Carter with some further counter proposals. In the common language of this long negotiation process, Egypt, apparently with U.S. consent, has again put the ball in Israel's court.

Precisely because President Carter and his aides are aware that Mr. Begin and his Cabinet feel they have exacted of themselves more or less the full measure of possible compromise, they were careful not to make public, while still in Egypt, any hint of the possibility that Israel is being asked to make further new decisions. But it was apparent from the U.S. President's airport statement last night that this was the case.

These decisions will, of course, have to be made not simply in response to Egypt. They will be made in response to the U.S. and President Carter as well.

For his visit, Mr. Carter has dramatically confronted Israel with the need to take a final leap or risk the consequences of a grievous strike at the prestige and position of the President of the United States.

This challenge was laid before President Sadat as well, but in more muted form. For throughout the negotiation process, it has been apparent that in the U.S. view, Israel should and could afford to be more conciliatory.

It has been precisely this American attitude that has at various times caused such deep resentment in Israel, confounding the negotiation process.

Yet it must also be acknowledged that without the U.S. in the role of a third and active partner in the negotiations, the peace talks would not have been sustained. The distrust built of 30 years of enmity between Egypt and Israel would have overwhelmed even the mutual Egyptian-Israeli interest in peace.

However, in playing this role and committing itself so profoundly to the terms of the peace agreement that is being forged between Egypt and Israel, the United States is also assuming vast new responsibilities.

Egypt will, of course, accept massive American aid for its economy and supplies for its army. Beyond that it will hold America to account for fulfillment of the treaty, as it sees it, in a manner that will enable it to mend its relations with the rest of the Arab world that looks askance at any agreement with Israel.

Israel, on the other hand, will look to the U.S. for political and material assurance that will compensate for the strategic risks involved in withdrawing from Sinai. It will also want a clear understanding that in agreeing to establish autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza, it will nevertheless continue to retain the strategic values inherent in these areas. And it will look to the U.S. for assurance that later-Arab stresses will not in the future undermine the terms of agreement between Egypt and Israel.

In considering its response, therefore, to the latest Egyptian positions, the Israel Government must also be fully satisfied that the bilateral U.S.-Israel underpinnings of the emerging peace treaty will be securely intact.

Middle East peace and the American strategic interest

A peace agreement with Egypt is feasible only if major issues are tacitly left open for renegotiation after the signing, writes YOSEF GOELL. He also considers the question of American strategic interests in the Middle East, and how they could be taken into account in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

IT MAY BE that a peace agreement — although certainly not peace — is around the corner.

If it is, despite reports of last minute Egyptian attempts to raise the ante, it should be clear that last week's breakthrough which may have made the stymied peace agreement possible represents a triumph for the power of semantic legerdemain, with many of the major issues in contention between Egypt and Israel being put off for protracted renegotiation after the signing.

Is such a "piece of paper," and the entire nerve-wracking process of obtaining it, really necessary? The answer cannot but be a resounding "yes" when one considers the alternative of a fatalistic descent into a new Arab-Israeli war the pre-November 1977 "going to Geneva" scenario seemed to portend.

Whether the signing of such a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel is only days, or possibly weeks, away it is certainly not premature to consider some of the aspects of a post-agreement process of renegotiation in the light of some of the new Middle East realities.

The greatest irony of all would be if such a Carter Peace would result in the inundation of the Middle East, and specifically of Egypt and Israel, with a massive influx of sophisticated American arms. One of the major causes of the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli war for over 30 years and certainly of its frightening escalation in killing-power has been the alacrity of the superpowers, and of some of their mini-power allies, to flood the region with every latest imaginable form of destructive weaponry.

Some American strategic planners have been speaking and writing in exactly such terms in their attempt to come up with an answer to the latest perceived threats to America's oil and strategic interests in the area, following the drying-up of oil-rich Iran in the wake of the Khomeini revolution.

Mr. Carter is understandably very much under the pressure of this perception and very influenced by the thinking of his strategic planners along these lines. It would be difficult, however, to explain the American President's intense involvement in achieving an Israeli-Egyptian peace if this was all that was involved. To the contrary, there is reason to believe that alongside his deep concern for America's oil and strategic interests in the area, Mr. Carter has also been motivated by his view of peace as an end in itself rather than as a mere means to the safeguarding of those American interests.

If this is true, it should be clear to Mr. Carter, more perhaps than to many of his aides, that a further escalation of the military potential of the area's states would be the very antithesis of the very peace, to whose delicate nurturing he, and Egypt and Israel, have committed themselves.

Moreover, there is good reason to believe that such a military build-up is not entirely essential for the safeguarding of America's oil and strategic interests in the area.

Despite some facile talk of the mobilization of the Israel Defense Forces to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Egyptian army in defense of these American interests, there is absolutely no substance to such a scenario, both in regard to Israel and to Egypt.

The intervention of the Israeli Army in the Arabian Peninsula on behalf of the Americans would not only be counter-productive, to resort to a massive underestimation. There is also every reason to believe that the IDF, which has developed into one of the best armies in the world specifically because of its "no alternative" philosophy of being charged with the mission of defending Israel's very existence, could simply not be expected to develop even a minimal motivation to switch to such a mercenary mission far from the country's borders.

American strategic thinking, however, has focused primarily on the chimera of bending the Egyptian army to such a purpose. There may be some merit to such a line of thought if they are thinking of minimal spot interventions. But these planners, and their political overseers, should be referred to the Egyptian army's sorry performance in the Yemeni civil war of the 1960s from which Nasser was extricated only by his disastrous adventure of the Six-Day War.

Both Israel and Egypt do have contributions to make to a moderate pro-Western alliance in the Middle East, but not as the point men for massive military intervention. In this regard it seems that there is simply no alternative to a reinforced

American military presence in the area.

Which is where the newly perceived American strategic needs may mesh with the need for the renegotiation of the Camp David package after the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace. One of the anomalies of that package, which has been painfully noticed by visiting American leaders who have been in the area since the Camp David agreement, has been the hasty decision to abandon the super-sophisticated air bases at Etzion and Eilat and the naval base at Sharm e-Sheikh with the U.S. being committed to invest \$2.4 billion in rebuilding Israeli air bases in the Negev at a remove of 5-10 kms. from the abandoned airfields.

It is becoming more and more clear that not only are these bases essential for Israel's defence against the very real threats from an eastern front but that they may be equally essential for an American military presence in the area.

It is not impossible that a reconsideration of these needs may mesh with a need to give new consideration to Egyptian interests in the Gaza Strip. It is ironical that Israel's understandable reluctance to permit any Egyptian presence in Gaza has been heightened by the decision to abandon the Rafiah Sallent. Understandably, because one of the cornerstones of Israeli strategic planning is absolute opposition to anything that emacks of the reintroduction of Egyptian military forces so close to the Israeli heartland and to Tel Aviv without the intervention of an Israeli buffer.

The entire concept of the Rafiah Sallent, developed under a more dovish Labour government, was for the express purpose of making it possible for Israel to return the Gaza Strip someday to Arab sovereignty. It should also be stressed that the Likud government's greater ideological commitment to ensuring a perpetual Israeli presence in the West Bank is not as intense in regard to Gaza.

There is certainly room for thought regarding the possibility of permitting a far-going Egyptian civilian presence in Gaza in exchange for a long-term leasing to Israel of the Rafiah Sallent and a connecting strip to Etzion and Sharm e-Sheikh, and an unequivocal American commitment in regard to the future status of Jerusalem.

Similar rethinking is certainly in order in regard to the West Bank, for if the Camp David package needs rethinking anywhere it is mostly in the direction of striking a different balance between the total concessions in Sinai and near-total adamantness on the West Bank.

In this regard, and without going into premature detail, it is worthwhile making at least one comment to American ears. The most reasonable line of thinking for obtaining further Israeli concessions towards Arab self-government on the West Bank — even from the Likud government — would be by an unequivocal American commitment in regard to the future status of Jerusalem.

Jimmy Carter's presence in Jerusalem should provide a good opportunity for rethinking the absurdity of the 30-year-old American position on Jerusalem and of the benefits that could be won for a viable peace package by the extension of American recognition to Jerusalem as Israel's capital and its determination to avoid a future redivision of the city.

Such a declaration, entailing the moving of the U.S. embassy to the capital, need not prejudice the future status of the Arab residents of Jerusalem, which would be open to negotiation at a future stage. It would, however, do wonders in allaying Israeli fears that American pressures for concessions on the West Bank will not stop short of Jerusalem itself.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

A CHRISTIAN'S APPEAL TO PRES. CARTER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — President Carter came to Jerusalem with courage and faith. He respects the Word of God, he knows the biblical prophetic Scriptures — he even teaches Bible in Sunday-school, and this places him in a unique position among the leaders of our Messianic times. Because of this, allow me, a Christian citizen of Israel, to evoke for President Carter, some of these biblical prophecies, which throw a wonderful light on our present dramatic time.

According to Isaiah 34, the oil wells of the Arabian Gulf ("Edom" in the text) will erupt into flames and burn for generations, as a divine judgment on our oil-civilization and its international plot against the survival of Israel ("the dispute of Zion" in the text).

According to Ezekiel, chapters 38 and 39, the Russians (Gog) and their many allies (Among whom Egypt is not mentioned) will launch a surprise attack against Israel but "they will fall upon the mountains of Israel."

According to Jesus himself, in the Gospel of Luke, chapter 21, our generation is characterized by the signs of the Second Advent and will live up to it when Jesus, the Son of Man, will establish gods Kingdom upon this earth, from the very Mount of Olives facing the president's suite at the King David Hotel.

Thus, all the forces which have any part in that international plot against Israel will be judged by Christ, according to His own prophecy.

For the first time since the time of the Apostles, many Jews and Christians in Jerusalem share the same hope and pray for the same full redemption.

The camp of Israel's enemies is easy to identify, but her true friends are very rare in the family of nations. In the name of many, I pray that President Carter will remain Israel's true ally, and that God may grant him that be witness this glorious Advent of His Kingdom, even in his lifetime.

DR. CLAUDE DUVERNOY,
 Director,
 Christian Action for Israel
 Jerusalem.

ADMISHED — We are people. An announcement Hebrew press recently reported "antique furniture in transit being added."

A SURPRISING spin-off for conservationists is being experienced in the Arabian Gulf. While major developments often take place at the expense of wildlife, the stabilization of the states of the United Arab Emirates is apparently the cause of many species of migratory birds.

The Emirates' Natural History Group over the past 18 months recorded 14 new species and 130 species of birds which are nesting during their later continental migration making the area an ornithologist's dream: Bird-watchers from all countries are now regarding the states as a worthy new challenge.

Spring and autumn are the spectacular periods to observe resting birds, and they are especially attracted by the developments that have taken place. The birds like to settle in the public parks, residential areas and areas of scrubby vegetation that line the new motorway.

One of the most amazing migratory happenings was the sighting of six birds, the first ever to be seen in the United Arab Emirates, in the verdant area behind the Hotel in Abu Dhabi. They were a flock of sparrows from Spain.

The carefully cultivated lawns, Gardens have attracted many corn buntings, skylarks, meadow warblers and red-throated loquax.

One of the most impressive to observe migrating birds in numbers is currently the ibis, at the Abu Dhabi sewage works, with the tidal creek of Abu Dhabi becoming a major ornithological attraction.

RADIO and TV announcements remind their Ps and Qs, at least as Hebrew grammar and pronunciation is concerned, says Yitzhak Navon.

In a meeting recently with Broadcasting Authority's board directors at Beit Hainan, said that misconstrued Hebrew taken Hebrew is heard on the airways and has a hard time the Hebrew spoken in the streets also urged TV to "be more educational and to teach, as well as on topics that are intelligible to the less sophisticated part of the population."

He added that the "highlight" had news that the image of places like Yerusalem report that the developments had no doctor was not followed up the good news that several had later settled there, news

Israel Police Ministry of Transport
 Controller of Road Transport

Traffic and Parking Limitations

Visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter

TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 11 — IN JERUSALEM
 Temporary changes and limitations in traffic routing and parking arrangements will apply in the following streets: Jabotinsky, Palmah, Fichmann, Tchernichovsky, Herzog, Nayot, Bayt (Basak road), Sderot Herzl (from Hameyasdim junction to Kiryat Hayovel), Mamilla junction, Agron, Kikar Tzarfat, King George, Hamaalot, Narkiss, Usalshkin, Ramban, Rupin, Kaplan 1st entrance to the Kirya (government offices).

TOMORROW MONDAY, MARCH 12, IN JERUSALEM
 Temporary changes and limitations will apply to traffic routing and parking in the following streets: Jabotinsky, Palmah, Fichmann, Tchernichovsky, Hazaz, Rupin, Kaplan the Kirya (government offices).
 From 2.30 till 4.00 p.m. the following streets will be closed to all traffic: the Kirya (government offices), Kikar Rupin, Sderot Herzl, Sderot Weismann, the exit from Jerusalem to Ben-Gurion Airport (and not as published on Friday).

Rehov Hamelech David, from the junction with Mamilla to Kikar Pluzer, will be closed to all traffic from Saturday afternoon until the end of the visit on Monday afternoon.

Public transport which normally goes on Rehov Hamelech David will run on Rehov Keren Hayesod, from Saturday night until the end of the visit on Monday afternoon.

FROM JERUSALEM TO BEN-GURION AIRPORT TOMORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 12
 The road from Jerusalem to Ben-Gurion Airport (via the fast road) will be closed to all traffic in both directions from 2.30 p.m. till 5.30 p.m. The other routes to and from Jerusalem will be open as usual.

DRIVERS AND VEHICLES OWNERS:
 The restrictions on traffic and parking will be brought to the notice of the driving public in the streets affected by special police notices.

THE PUBLIC IS ASKED TO COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE POLICE.

Our apologies to the public for inconvenience caused.

Operation "Fan Out for Peace"

The Peace Now movement calls on its supporters throughout the country to station themselves along the route to be taken by President Carter in Jerusalem.

Our operation is intended to give proof of the people's desire for peace.

We will also voice our call:

Conclude the peace process.

Operation "Fan Out for Peace" is replacing the mass demonstration scheduled for this afternoon, but which was cancelled by police order.

Assembly point in Jerusalem:
 Sacher Park (opposite the petrol station), today, Sunday, at 6.00 p.m.

Transport from these points:
 Haifa — 3.00 p.m., new Egged Bus Station, Discount Bank
 Beersheba — 3.30 p.m., Egged Station
 Tel Aviv — 4.00 p.m., Mann Auditorium
 Rishon Lezion — 4.00 p.m., Tzayta Club
 Rehovot — 4.30 p.m., Hadar Cinema

PEACE NOW

P.O.B. 20422, Jerusalem; P.O.B. 91291, Tel Aviv; P.O.B. 567, Haifa
 Bank Account: Bank Leumi, Emek Refaim, acc. no. 1250/11.

NOW ON SALE
 WOMEN'S
 MAGAZINES

- ★ McCall's
- ★ Redbook
- ★ House Beautiful Home Decorating

Sole distributor
Steinmatzky's

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

Driver,
 Give
 Soldiers
 Lifts!

FRENCH FIRM
 TO PROVIDE
 VISAS
 TO ISRAELIS
 UPON REQUEST.